"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, snow and colder tonight and tomorrow; increasing east winds.
For full weather report see Page 21

VOL. LXVI. ..NO. 21,510. NEW YORK, FRIDAY DECEMBER 15, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BERLIN SAYS TERMS WILL BE LIBERAL; HINT OF DISARMAMENT PUT OUT HERE; 'REPARATION AND SECURITY,' SAYS LAW

GERMANY STILL SEIZING BELGIANS FOR FORCED LABOR

Has Not Changed Methods, and Deportations Have Now Reached 100,000.

REFUGEE'S GRAPHIC STORY

Man Who Barely Escaped Being Sent Away Describes Nivelles Deportations.

MEN UNDER 55 ARE TAKEN

Sing Patriotic Songs as They Depart, Leaving Weeping Women and Children.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed from a Belgian official source that deportations are still going on in Belgium with unrelenting severity, and that the number deported has reached nearly 100,000. It is now possible to get a clear idea of the methods the German authorities are following from details given of the deportations from Nivelles, a little town in Brabant, southwest of Brussels. These details were given by a man who succeeded in escaping on the very day he was to be taken to Germany. He is an intelligent man of high social position, and as he witnessed the whole series of events he was able to record his impressions almost hour by hour. His story as told in his own words follows:

"The deportation of the men of the Nivelles district was fixed by the German authorities for Nov. 9. On that day, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the whole male population above 17 years of age had to gather in the Place Saint Paul. The population of the country districts was also convoked, and one saw them coming in from Lillois, Tine, Montreux, Ittree, Virginal, and other places. It was a sad spectacle. Parties of men were being led to the slave gang by their Burgomasters who had accompanied them so as to protect them to the best of their ability.

There came crawling forward on crutches old men of the hospice, a home of rest for destitute old people. Frightened at the display of military force assembled on the spot, some of these poor wretches were unable to walk, and were brought to the concentration place leaning on the arms of hospice attendants. Rain was falling heavily, and that added to the distress of the hour.

"People over 75 years of age were, of course, dismissed after the call of their names. So were those over 70 and those over 65. Gradually following the age list down, the German authorities, after the dismissal of each category, finally reached the men of 55. The previous categories were dismissed by the officers, who printed a stamp on the identity cards of the old people. Men of 55 and a less age were retained. Men had come to the Place Saint Paul accompanied by their wives, who screamed in despair all the way along.

Sang Patriotic Songs.

"The men of 55 to 18 were then surrounded by soldiers and marched off, together with 100 officials of the light railways, including the administrative staff, who had also been called up in ranks of threes. They went, still followed by weeping women and children, along the streets to the large paper mills of Delcroix. Along the roads soldiers were lined up. In the first ranks of ten the oldest marched in silence, but at the end of the column came, with a quick step, the youngest men. These broke out, singing loudly the "Brabanconne" and the "Marcellaise" in the very faces of the watching soldiers, who did not speak a word. From every doorstep children gazed at the passing slaves.

"At the Delcroix factory the sick were examined by two Belgian doctors in the presence of two German army surgeons. These sick were sent back to their homes. After this preliminary dismissal of the unfit, the first group of twenty-five men was introduced into the room.

"In this room German officers were sitting at a table. A rigorous examination followed tending to make clear who was unfit and who was not unfit. The unfit were set apart, and on a stamp had been put on their identity cards, were ordered to leave and handed over to an escort of soldiers, who took them back to their residences.

"Those regarded as fit were told to remain in the room. They followed with anguish the movements of the three officers present, not knowing what was going to happen, and fearing the worst. Their identity cards were taken away from them and they received a number, the meaning of which they tried to discover. Some of them, in their distress, implored their Acting Burgomaster, M. Delcroix, who was present in the room, to save them for the sake of their wives and children. The plea of the Burgomaster was brushed aside by the German officers.

"When a numbered group was considered large enough the men were introduced into a neighboring room; there they were to undergo a terrible temptation. German officers, with a smile, came to them and offered them work. They were told they could save their families from starvation; they would get a high salary. What joy it would be in their homes when their wives would get wealthy in these terrible times! They would go back for some days and see their families—nay, they would not have to leave Belgium; would they not work for the German authorities?

All Refused to Sign.

"Some of the men went white as a sheet. They all answered by categorically refusing. Some of them said: 'I don't sign any agreement. I don't want to work against my country.' Some even vehemently protested, complaining of the violence they were being subjected to. Protesting loudly that they were neither workmen nor unemployed, some influential citizens, relief workers who have been allowed to circulate among the

Continued on Page 2.

France Plans to Extend Her Prohibition Act

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Total prohibition throughout France of the consumption of such alcoholic beverages as whiskies, brandies, and liqueurs has been decided on by the Government. Premier Briand's declaration before the Chamber of Deputies on the subject was:

"The Government will ask you to give it the faculty of solving by decrees all questions of interest in regard to the national defense which the laws are too slow to regulate. A particularly grave question which can be regulated only in war time, the solution of which involves the life of the country and its salvation, is the total suppression of the consumption of alcohol."

The use of the term alcohol in this connection is understood in France to include such beverages as absinthe, which already has been suppressed; whiskies, brandies, and liqueurs, but not wines or beer.

SAVE 26 FROM H-3, FAST ON WEST COAST

American Submarine Strikes in the Fog, Imperiling Crew for Many Hours.

TOSSED BY HIGH SEAS

Bottled Up in the Hull, Men Crowd Beneath Conning Tower to Escape Chlorine Gas.

EUREKA, Cal., Dec. 14.—Twenty-six members of the crew of the United States submarine H-3, imprisoned since dawn today in the submersible, which went ashore on a shoal near the entrance to Humboldt Bay, were rescued late this afternoon.

Five of the crew were brought ashore on a breeches buoy at 5 o'clock. Within an hour the remaining nineteen men of the crew and the two officers were rescued.

Coast guardmen shot a line across the bow of the H-3 as darkness set in and the submarine became more steady in the roll of the surf as the line was made fast. Then a breeches buoy was rigged and five of the trapped crew were rescued.

In a dense fog the H-3 struck a sand spit early this morning while cruising down the coast from Puget Sound on her way to the Mare Island Navy Yard in San Francisco Bay. She was accompanied by the Cheyenne and the submarines H-1 and H-2. Officers of the Cheyenne said that they believed the accident was caused by the engines of the H-3 becoming disabled.

Commander W. E. Howe of the Cheyenne, directing the rescue work on shore, said that the men had been able to keep alive by crowding beneath the conning tower for air, in this way escaping the chlorine gas fumes from the batteries.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 14.—A telephone message from Shelburne, N. S., says that the missing canadian torpedo boat Grilse is coming into the harbor at that place.

All the officers of the Grilse and all but six members of the crew are reported to be safe. The missing members of the ship's company perished in the storm.

Several members of the crew were injured, it was learned later. The Grilse came into Shelburne under her own power. She was badly battered by the storm and was said to be in a leaking condition.

DANES VOTE HEAVILY FOR SALE OF ISLANDS

Proposition to Let the United States Have Them Wins by 283,000 to 157,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, Dec. 15.—The plebiscite, held yesterday on the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, resulted in 283,694 votes being cast in favor of the sale and 157,596 against such action.

PERSIUS ACCUSES BRITISH.

Declares That Merchantmen Are Constantly Attacking Submarines.

From a Staff Correspondent.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (via Sayville.)—Concerning the Admiralty's announcement that the British steamship Caledonia, which was sunk in the Mediterranean on Dec. 4, attempted to ram, and did damage, the German submarine which had not attacked her, Captain Persius says in the Tageblatt:

"This report gives renewed proof of the unscrupulousness of our enemies and of the extraordinary dangers to which our submarine crews are exposed in keeping to the rules of cruiser warfare."

Captain Persius cites the case of the French mail steamer Mississippi firing on a German submarine in the Channel and the case of the French mail steamer La Plata, whose Captain reported having rammed and sunk a German submarine. He continues:

"This time it is again an English steamer which attacked a German submarine. English Captains have innumerable times essayed the role of attack, into which they are incited by high money premiums and praise on the part of the English Admiralty. As has since become known, the armament of merchant ships, both qualitatively and quantitatively, has greatly increased. The self-sacrificing spirit of our submarine crews and the expertness with which, month after month, and despite all handicaps, they achieve fresh successes in destroying enemy merchantmen deserve our greatest recognition and thanks."

GERMAN DESTROYER LOST.

Danish Steamer Vidar Captured by Germans as a Prize.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Wreckage of a German torpedo boat has been washed ashore near Gothenburg, says the Exchange Telegraph's Copenhagen correspondent.

The correspondent reports also that the Danish steamer Vidar, bound for Hull with agricultural products, has been captured by the Germans and taken into Swinemunde.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE MEAT
For to-morrow's breakfast—a real treat. Made in the country, at Southbridge, Mass.—Advt.

ATTACK BY BEARS UPSETS WALL ST.

Leading Issues Drop 4 to More Than 10 Points in a 2,412,000-Share Day.

SALES TOP TUESDAY'S

Steel, International Paper, and Copper Stocks All Share in the Decline.

INFLUENCED BY CABLES

Predictions Rife in Brokers' Offices That a Lasting Peace in Europe Will Be Worked Out Soon.

The speculative public joined Wall Street in selling stocks on an enormous scale yesterday, the secondary wave of liquidation as the result of Germany's move for peace bringing about substantially greater declines than on Tuesday. The market retreat was headlong at times, and prices melted down from 4 to more than 10 points in case of the leading speculative issues. The inflow of business swamped the quotation reporters and ticker operators on the Stock Exchange, and sellers of stocks frequently received from 1 to 2 points less than the price recorded on the tape at the time they sent their orders in.

The rapidity with which prices melted down in the two distinct declining movements of the day indicated that other influences than peace talk were at work. The fall on Tuesday weakened the position of many holders of long stock so greatly that the upturn on Wednesday was not sufficient to offset another recession when it got well under way. As a banker put it, there were signs of forced liquidation brought about by too great confidence among bulls, engendered by two years of upward markets.

Enormous Dealings in Steel.

Steel appeared to be the centre of bearish attack, and this, coupled with the letting go of big blocks of long stock, broke the price down more than 6 points. The dealings in Steel alone approached the three-quarter million share mark, and the total of all transactions on the Exchange exceeded 2,412,000 shares, again establishing a new high record for the year and surpassing any day since the panic markets of 1907. While Steel suffered severely, its decline made a favorable comparison with some of the other recently popular issues, including Crucible Steel, down 10⅝; International Paper, down 10; Industrial Alcohol, down 10½; Gulf States Steel, off 26, and Granby Copper, down 8⅝ points.

As a whole, the copper stocks were sacrificed by owners on a lesser scale and with smaller losses than on Tuesday, and in the railroad list price movements reflected to a small degree only the extraordinary experience of the industrials. New York Central lost no more than 1¼ points, Norfolk & Western 2 points, Erie 1¼ points, Union Pacific 1⅛, Reading 1⅝, and Pennsylvania only ⅛ of a point. In this table are presented the lowest quotations for the session, the net loss, and the best prices of Wednesday for active issues which fell back more than 5 points:

	Low.	Wed. High.	Yest. Net Loss.
American Can	55½	57¼	5¾
American Locomotive	79½	87¾	7½
Anaconda	80¾	91¾	5¾
Baldwin Locomotive	68¾	76¼	5¾
Bethlehem Steel	580	595	10
Central Leather	95	115	9
Crucible Steel	65½	75	10⅜
Cuba Cane	51	59	6⅝
International Paper	47	58	10
Lackawanna Steel	96¼	102	5¾
Int. Mercantile Marine pf.	104	114⅜	8⅜
Republic Steel	77⅝	84⅜	5⅞
Studebaker	112⅜	118⅛	5⅝
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	113⅜	126	10½
U. S. Steel	112⅜	120¼	6¼

Make Capital of Peace Proposal.

The speculative part of Wall Street made much capital of the peace proposal, and the decline was accelerated in the afternoon when dispatches from London were recorded briefly on the news tickers which indicated that the allied Governments might study the offer of the Central Powers with attention. The feeling evident on Tuesday after the proposal was made, that England and France would consider no probable measures for peace at this time, was noticeably weaker, and predictions were frequently made in brokerage houses that a lasting peace would be worked out within a few months. This trend of sentiment had an appreciable effect on business in stocks, encouraging the professional trader to sell more stocks short and persuading the timid owners of war stocks to dump their shares over at the best price obtainable.

In banking quarters a conservative view of pending developments in Europe was continued, saying privately that no definite forecast of the immediate future would be permissible until David Lloyd George had notified Parliament of his attitude. The course of the bond market gave only a meagre impression of the urgency of selling in stocks, as trading was in normal volume and prices shaded off but slightly. The Anglo-French 5s, the City of Paris 6, and the other European Governments issues lost fractions.

HORSE MEAT 75C. A POUND.

High Charges Cause German Government to Fix Top Price of 39c.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Maximum prices have been fixed for horse meat in Germany. Horse meat being exempt from meat card regulations has soared astonishly, the retail prices running up to 60 and 75 cents per pound, while as much as $300 and $400 are being paid for slaughtered horses, particularly in Central Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (via London, Dec. 15.)—Owing to the steady advance in the price of horse meat, a maximum price of 39 cents a pound for the best cuts, liver and sausage has been fixed by the authorities.

SPEND THE HOLIDAYS
at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.—Advt.

Cecil Admits British Policy Has Irritated Americans

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Replying in the House of Commons today to a question put by Arthur Lynch, Nationalist member for West Clare, suggesting that many particulars in the policy of the British Government with regard to the United States had been of an irritating kind without any compensation corresponding to the danger of producing misunderstandings, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said:

"It unfortunately is inevitable that our measures should cause inconvenience to the citizens of neutral countries. Much as we regret it, I can only say that, consistently with the paramount duties of using our belligerent rights, we have done and are doing all we can to make their exercise as little irksome to neutrals as possible."

AGENT SAYS VILLA WILL RULE MEXICO

Hawes, Announcing Himself as Rebel's Representative, Here Seeking Our Friendship.

HEADS ARMY OF 16,000 MEN

One-Time Bandit Will Crush Carranza, Apologist Promises —Denies Massacre.

Not only is Francisco Villa not dead, as many persons in the United States have believed, but, according to John J. Hawes, who reached this city yesterday from the Texas border and who says Villa sent him as a personal representative to clear the good name of the Mexican rebel leader, Villa is now at the head of an army of 16,000 men in the State of Chihuahua. The Villa troops are fully equipped with arms, ammunition, stores in plenty, and between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 in gold bullion, says Mr. Hawes, and Villa's double ambition now is to settle all internal disorders in Mexico, put in the Presidency a man whom Mexicans and citizens of this country alike can trust, and, finally, to establish beyond question that Villa had no part in the raid on Columbus nor in the Santa Ysabel massacre.

Hawes has established headquarters at the Waldorf. He frankly admits that his purpose is solely to spread Villista propaganda. In his own words, he wants no money, has nothing to sell, has nothing to buy, and desires only that the truth about Mexico shall be known. He has retained F. C. Simons, a lawyer, of 66 Broadway, as the legal adviser of his one-man junta, and for the next four or five weeks, at least, will be available always at one address or the other.

According to Mr. Hawes, no power now in Mexico can keep Villa from this achievement. Already, according to his agent, he is the practical ruler of Mexico and can make himself so in fact whenever he feels the time ready. The troops of Venustiano Carranza are deserting to Villa daily, says Mr. Hawes. Villa is waiting only on the time when the United States shall be made to see that he is not the bandit he has been painted, that his objects are solely patriotic and that in his leadership lies sole hope of a settlement of the internal disorders that have stirred Mexico since the days of Porfirio Diaz.

Watched Pershing's Column.

"Pancho Villa was certain that he was to be recognized by the United States as the provisional ruler of Mexico," said Hawes.

"If you will pardon the expression," continued Hawes, "Villa's remark when he quit after Carranza's recognition was, literally translated: 'They can all go to hell.' And that's just the way he felt. I saw him in Sonora, not far from Durango, when General Pershing's column was searching for him. Villa and his friends had even ridden across country to get a sight of this column and had watched the United States troops who thought they were chasing him.

"Then he went back to Sonora and, when I saw him a little of the bitterness had passed. He was worried over Mexico and the way things were going and already he was making preparations to get into the fight again. While he was living dead in the mountains, as you thought, he was coining gold pieces from the stores of bullion which he had kept hidden for more than three years. He was well equipped with money and he had many arms hidden also. Later, as you know, many Carranzistas deserted to him and they all brought their arms. He got two batteries of artillery in the Chihuahua fight.

"Already I had been a sort of agent of his since November, 1915, but it was not until last month that I assumed my present post. I spent the Summer in here, in the north, and returned to Texas in the Fall. In El Paso I saw and talked with friends of Villa and, at their suggestion, finally made the trip to Sonora to learn Villa's plans and to advise with him out of my knowledge of conditions here. I found him again near Durango, and this time he had between 10,000 and 11,000 well-armed men with him. He had machine guns and ambulances as well, and in every way had equipped a regular army.

"It was then we discussed his relations with the United States and the necessity for putting himself right before the American people. I stayed with him two days, and when I left I had committed myself to my present mission."

Says Villa Wants Peace.

Hawes asserted that the stories of Villa atrocities, of his connection with the Columbus raid and the Santa Ysabel massacre were all inventions of Carranzistas.

"Villa will not attack Pershing," he added, "although the presence of the American column interferes, of course, with his plans. That is one thing we want to have thoroughly understood in America. Villa will bring peace in Mexico if the United States will let him. It need not recognize Villa. Just let them fight it out and I will guarantee that within sixty days Villa will restore order.

Hawes said he had not seen Villa since the meeting in November, and consequently not since the fighting around Chihuahua, which occurred in the last week of the month. He said he did not know when he should see Villa again, but promised that when the time was ripe American newspaper correspondents would be conducted to Villa to verify by their observations and investigations every statement which he now made. That was a primary part of Villa's plan to clear himself before the United States, and, said Hawes, he was just as anxious as any one could be to bring about such a meeting.

THE FINEST TONIC AND PICK-ME-UP is Gilbey's invalid Port, the Pure Tonic Wine. Buy a case at Park & Tilford, Charles & Co.'s, James Morrah, etc.—Advt.

BERLIN ANXIOUS FOR REPLY

Whole German Empire Keen to Know What Lloyd George Will Say.

FREE REIN FOR CHANCELLOR

All Except Ultra-Conservatives Willing That Terms Shall Be Liberal.

PUBLIC IS CONCILIATORY

Scouts Annexation and Indemnity Talk and Hopes for Common Sense Exchanges.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The fact that Germany said nothing about terms in her peace offer is held here to have been intended to give Lloyd George an opportunity at least to start an interchange of notes on the subject. Should the Entente statesmen give an evasive answer to the Teutonic allies' peace offer because specific terms were not stated, it is felt here that a good field would nevertheless have been opened for clever diplomacy to overcome these formal difficulties.

In any event it is believed that the Entente powers need not hesitate at least to engage in an interchange of peace thoughts, having nothing to lose by examining the terms of the Central Powers.

That the peace terms formulated by Germany as a basis of settlement are very moderate and reasonable from the German viewpoint, it is said, is guaranteed by the fact that the Chancellor has the overwhelming majority of the German nation behind him on the peace proposition, this majority being composed of the moderate Catholic centre party, all the Liberal and Democratic elements, and Social Democrats, while the Conservatives and pan-Germans are clearly disgruntled.

The consensus of opinion in political circles is that Germany's peace offer can hope to achieve practical results only if the specific peace terms are very moderate, and, therefore, having some likelihood of acceptance by the Entente Allies, since it is obvious that far-fetched terms involving extensive annexations or large indemnities not only would be rejected point blank, but would only serve to cement the solidarity of the coalition against the Central Powers and strengthen the Entente's resolution to continue the war until Germany was crushed. In other words, there would be sense to this peace offer only if the conciliatory spirit shown in this first step were joined with wise moderation as to concrete terms.

Germans on Edge for Reply.

What will Germany's enemies answer to the peace proffer, is the all-absorbing question here today. Opinion is divided as to the impression it will make on the Entente Allies, one wing of public sentiment holding that after the victories in Rumania it cannot possibly be interpreted as a sign of weakness; the other deeming that the chauvinistic elements in the enemy nations will exploit the peace offer to the full and use it as an argument for continuing the war to a finish.

The middle ground is taken, among others, by the Tageblatt, which believes that, while the Entente newspapers and politicians will assert that the peace offer proves that Germany has reached the end of her strength, the maximum of her military and economic efforts, this reiteration will not find so many believers as it did a few months ago.

"Undoubtedly the apostles of war to a finish among the Entente nations will make capital out of this argument and repeat that one must not think of peace at the moment when Germany stands on the pinnacle of its military successes," says the Tageblatt. The consensus of opinion, however, appears to be that, despite the fact that the peace offer will be interpreted as a German weakness, the peace step, even if it prove futile, will have done no harm, particularly as Hindenburg can be relied on to continue to refute the Entente theory that Germany is weakening. Regarding the nature of the Entente's answer, hopes are not excessive here. The coming of Trepoff and Lloyd George into power indicates to the German mind that no serious peace inclinations exist in Russia or England at present. Nevertheless there is deep interest in what Lloyd George may do or say. The Tageblatt believes he will answer neither "yes" nor "no" to Germany's offer, but will prefer to state conditions on which the Entente Allies would enter peace negotiations or ask for further information regarding Germany's specific peace proposition.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14.—The Berliner Tageblatt says that the "echoes from abroad and from the enemy camp" must not be judged by the first press opinions on the German peace offer.

"They are tactfully tinted and sifted by the censor," adds the newspaper. "Not until toward the new year shall we know more precisely how the appeal of Dec. 12 has struck the nerve of the people of the Entente countries."

The Tageblatt also says that the next regular session of the Reichstag will take place about the middle of January, unless important events necessitate an earlier convocation.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 14.—A dispatch to the Politiken from Berlin says:

"What the entire city and the country are discussing now is not the proclamation by the Emperor or the speech of the Chancellor, but the nature of the reply

Continued on Page 2.

Germans Wish to Meet Foes at the Council Table and End Misunderstandings, Says Frankfort Paper

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14, (via London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that it finds it difficult to believe that the peace proposal of the Central Powers will be answered negatively, and proceeds to point out the manner in which both sides can begin negotiations.

"It is impossible," says the newspaper, "that the views of both belligerent parties should be similar as regards what constitutes a suitable basis for a lasting peace, but there were times before the war when we appeared to be within an approximate distance of discovering such a basis. Of course the war has altered much in the views held concerning all these things, but the differences cannot be insuperable, and Germany and her allies do not consider them insuperable.

"If the Entente Governments are really pursuing the aim which they have often announced to the world, they must seize the opportunity to reconcile their aim with that of the Central Powers. Neither of the combatants has collapsed, and an adjustment between them can only take place by agreement.

"We do not demand or command as victors, but make a proposal and expect an answer and counter-proposals. The precise object of our proposal is to bring the belligerents to a common council table, where the misunderstandings can be cleared up."

Berlin May Agree to Disarm; President Studies Peace Notes

Belief in Washington That the Most He Will Do Now is to Add a Word of Hope for Their Consideration—Sympathy of America the Prize in Great Game of Diplomacy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A great game in diplomacy, perhaps the greatest in history, is being played over the peace effort of the Central Powers. Washington is a participant in the contest of minds, for one of the main points in the game is to obtain American public sentiment. Developments here indicate that immense value is placed on the sympathetic interest of the Government and people of the United States. Washington is also involved to the extent that some of the moves will be made through the Wilson Administration.

President Wilson is now considering what his first move should be. He has on his desk copies of the identical notes of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria, asking the United States Government to transmit to Great Britain and the other members of the Entente the proposal of peace. The Turkish communication has not yet come to hand. This evening the State Department announced that the notes had not gone forward to the Entente nations, and would not be transmitted tonight.

The exact meaning of this announcement is not explained and it has given rise to speculation that has very meagre foundation of actual knowledge. One suggestion is that President Wilson is withholding the forwarding of the identic notes until he can prepare an accompanying message that will embody his views on the peace proposal. Another view is that the delay is due to nothing more than an intention to await the arrival of the Turkish note before cabling all the communications. At neither the White House nor the State Department was any information forthcoming today as to what the President's course would be.

May Express Hope of Peace.

The best opinion obtainable here is that if the President forwards the notes with anything more than a mere perfunctory message of transmittal, it will be at most a word expressing the hope of the United States Government that the powers to which the peace offer is made will give it their most earnest consideration. Or, it is suggested, the President might confine himself to a cautious expression of the great satisfaction it would give to the Government and people of the United States to see peace restored among their friends in Europe. More generally, however, the opinion is held that the notes will be sent forward without comment, leaving to future determination whether any expression from the United States is called for.

Upon England particularly, according to those competent to judge, will depend whether whatever advantage to be obtained from the great game of diplomacy is to go to the Entente or to Germany and her allies. The argument supposes that the sympathy of the United States is a valuable asset to either group in the game. Will it go to the Central Powers if the Entente handles the matter badly? Germany, it is contended, has made a very clever move. She has placed the Entente Powers in the position of being obliged to reject the peace proffer or indicate that they are interested and would like specifications. Outright rejection, it is contended, might cause American sympathy, which, especially in the West, is believed to be strongly for peace, to swing to Germany.

What will England do? England, for it is taken for granted here that London will lead in the determination of the policy the Entente will adopt. It is, of course, not expected that England will accept the peace proposal on the basis of the very general tender made by the Central Powers. A strong opinion exists here that England, in order to win the first move in the game, must leave the door open for further advances from her enemies. How she might do it was sketched today by an astute participant in international affairs whose position is that of a neutral onlooker. In his opinion the British Government would be justified in stating the principles for which the Entente Governments are contending and the principles of the Central Powers, which the Entente regard as a menace to the welfare of the world. It would be justified also in demanding to know what guarantees the Central Powers were prepared to offer to justify the Entente in accepting the peace proposal in good faith. But England, it was said, should go beyond this by asking the Central Powers what they had to offer in the way of peace terms.

Could Force Germany's Hand.

If England, in co-operation with her allies, should take that position she would make headway in American public opinion, according to the argument advanced. It would then be for Germany and her partners to show their good faith by offering terms that would serve as a basis for further negotiations. If these terms should be of such a character as to show that Germany called for a peace that would be to her own advantage only, without making real concessions that the initiation of a peace movement presupposes, the sympathy of America and the rest of the neutral world might turn to the Entente Allies, which would find a ready indorsement in this country of their rejection of the German attempt to fly a trial balloon.

To those in a position to ascertain the sentiment of Teutonic diplomats it is apparent that Germany places great stress on the advantage to be gained from American sympathy in the move for peace. They are aware also that in Teutonic embassy circles here there is a disposition to discuss freely every phase of the move that Germany and her allies have made. Some reason exists for the belief that the Teutonic diplomatic contingent is in closer touch with the Central Powers than had been supposed. A press dispatch from Amsterdam giving a statement of the terms upon which Germany would be willing to discuss peace is so strikingly similar to the statement of German terms suggested informally in Washington on Tuesday as to leave the suspicion, at least, that the Washington statement was not merely speculative, but was based on direct advices from Berlin. All of which goes to show that statements reflecting what is being said in Teutonic diplomatic quarters in Washington is probably semi-authoritative.

So when it is said by those close to Teuton diplomats that Germany will not reject a suggestion from the Entente that a guarantee of disarmament must be furnished by the Central Powers before the Entente can consent to discuss peace terms, there would appear to be reason to believe that the Central Powers have considered a possible demand of this sort from the Entente and have decided to grant it. At the same time this idea may be put out with the intention of creating a favorable impression in America of the purposes of the Central Powers.

See Profit in Disarmament.

It is the understanding in the quarters mentioned that Germany would be rather glad to have a disarmament agreement if for no other than pecuniary reasons. Germany, it was said, might also be willing to consider a suggestion that the term of service in conscripted armies should be limited even to one year. This would be no disadvantage to Germany, it was pointed out, because that Government could make soldiers out of raw material in a year's time, whereas it takes about three years to make a soldier out of a Russian under the system prevailing in that country.

Germany, it is also indicated in Teutonic circles, is strong for the proposal that a league of nations to enforce peace be formed after the war. How this project would be worked out is not clear to German diplomats, but it was said that there appeared to be no other way to make it effective than an agreement to resort to force to prevent any nation from violating the principle upon which the league would be founded. It was intimated that Germany would be glad to consider the formation of such a league as one of the conditions of peace.

The declaration by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons today that if peace came "there must be adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future," these being words used previously by Mr. Asquith, did not find any sympathy in Teutonic quarters here, that is, the reference to "adequate reparation." Germany and her allies are not willing to discuss peace on the basis of the payment of indemnity for Teutonic violations of international agreements or anything else. Indemnity, it was contended, was out of the question. Where, it was asked, was money to be had by any European nation when the war was over with which to pay indemnity? The financial conditions that would confront all the belligerents after hostilities, it was said, disposed of that matter.

The suggestion that Great Britain would demand "ship for ship" from Germany is also regarded as an impracticable condition for peace in Teutonic quarters. "Ship for ship" means that Great Britain would expect Germany to replace, either materially or by paying damages, every British merchant vessel sunk by German submarines. Such a condition was never heard of in any prior peace settlement, it was asserted in quarters close to Teutonic diplomats. Germany, it was asserted, would pay for neutral ships sunk even though they carried contraband, but it was not a principle of war that one nation should replace merchant vessels of the enemy that had been sunk or captured in the course of hostilities.

The Spanish Ambassador and the Swiss Minister, whose Governments, like that of the United States, are serving as mediums of communication between the Central Powers and their enemies, were both at the State Department today, but neither disclosed that his visit had to do with the peace movement. It is supposed that they sought infor-

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REQUOTES ASQUITH'S TERMS

Commons Cheers Declaration of Chancellor About Conditions.

$2,000,000,000 CREDIT VOTED

And Announcement Is Made That Britain Will Raise a Million More Men for War.

LLOYD GEORGE PLANS REPLY

Will Answer German Plea Tuesday, Addressing His Words Especially to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 15.—Although Mr. Bonar Law, speaking for the Government, emphasized briefly in the House of Commons yesterday that the Allies had not modified their views on the bases of an acceptable peace, Lloyd George, it is expected, will make a direct reply to the German Chancellor's statement in regard to the Central Powers' peace proposals when he meets the House on Tuesday.

This announcement cannot yet be made on official authority, and there is just a possibility that the slight cold from which Lloyd George is now suffering may cause a loss of voice or otherwise prevent his undertaking the strain of delivering a speech which would be likely to extend considerably over an hour. In that case the Premier would ask a further postponement of the date of his first meeting with Parliament since assuming the post.

Even without Germany's peace proposals the occasion would have been a memorable one, but in a certain sense the new Prime Minister's speech would have been of less wide importance than it is now certain to be.

In replying to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, Lloyd George will be addressing the neutral world, and particularly America, equally as much as he will be speaking to his immediate audience. The Prime Minister's appreciation of the United States cannot be overemphasized.

It will probably be found that he regards the German peace proposals to be, above all other things, a manoeuvre to mold the neutral nations, of which the only one that can play a dominant part in controlling the destinies of the world is the United States.

Germany, according to opinion here, has other objects in view, all of which doubtless will be discussed by the Prime Minister, but it is more than probable that first place in his speech will be occupied by considerations in which Americans will have a deep and special interest.

Hague Conference Idea Opposed.

Great interest was aroused here by a dispatch from America intimating that Germany would not at present propose specific terms, nor even a truce, but hoped that representatives of all the warring powers might assemble at The Hague in January to consider whether a practicable basis for peace could be found.

Among those made acquainted with this idea, which had not reached London newspapers up to a late hour, there was found almost complete unanimity that such a proposal would be foredoomed to failure.

Academic discussion of the practicable bases for peace, it was held, was possible in the columns of neutral newspapers, and might even be welcomed, but for the representatives of belligerent nations to sit down together at a round table conference and sound one another in the hope of arriving at an agreement, which could only be of the most vague and nebulous kind, was regarded as not feasible.

It was also pointed out that acceptance by the Entente of such a proposal would merely be playing into Germany's hands. It would increase her opportunities of diplomatic intrigue; it would foment hopes of peace which would be not an enduring peace; it would increase and might to a certain extent justify the belief that the war was a draw—an idea which the Allies reject.

One highly qualified diplomatist likened the plan to a proposal for terms from a burglar who had been surprised while ransacking the house and threatening the weaker members of the family by the sudden return or the householder, accompanied by a strong force of police.

No advance along the path of peace, it is held here, can be made by Germany unless she sets forth specific terms which can be considered by the Allies, and only if such terms are judged to be a practical basis on which an enduring peace can be built up can a peace conference be called.

M. P.'s Scoff at Plan.

To many members of Parliament was shown by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent a dispatch relative to the suggestion of a conference at The Hague.

Most of them refused to express any opinion other than that it was "a palpable dodge," "a clever move," "bluff," "part of the game," and so forth.

From others who expressed their views the following are typical:

A. A. Lynch, Nationalist: "Great Britain must reject any proposals from Germany at this time for peace. Any idea of having a peace conference at The Hague now is only the cry of the Germans to call off the war, while Germany is leading in some points on the field of battle. Horrible as the war is, terrible as is its effect on the Allies, we must go on even at a awful cost until we have downed Prussianism so that it can never be a menace again to the peace of Europe.

"The way to do this is not to begin to talk in the soft accents of peace a

a time when Germany knows she has reached the highest success she can attain. Not for peace at this moment, but by military force is the war to be ended in a way that will mean lasting peace. Only by administering a defeat to Germany by brute force of arms can we have peace that is worth while.

"Just as England did not want this war, exactly so she is determined not to let up until there is no chance in many years to come of Germany launching another conflict that will plunge Europe into such desolation as now.

"Germany has nothing to say that the Allies want to listen to."

Says Germans Know Their Limit.

Pemberton Billing, Airman, M. P.—Germany is a military nation, and as such naturally talks in terms of war, not peace. When her Chancellor tells the world that Germany is willing to listen to peace talk, it can mean nothing but that the German military rulers know they can go no further with the war. It means that Germany has gone to the utmost limit of conquest of territory in this war, and wants peace to save herself from defeat. She knows she is doomed if the Allies prosecute the war to a vigorous end.

"So I am against any peace talk at this time unless, perchance, Germany comes to the Allies with definite proposals to consider. If Germany is sincere about wanting peace on terms she thinks the Allies can accept, she will let us know at once what they are and if they are reasonable, then will be the time for a conference.

"But to stop fighting just to give Germany a chance to catch her breath, and put in terms which she knows will not be considered would be the sheerest folly. As Germany has no real peace terms of any kind to offer, the war has got to go on until the Allies whip her. Germany will surely be whipped if the Allies conduct the war aggressively. We cannot afford to let up for a moment in the terrific constant hammering at the foe. Powder, not peace talk, is going to win this war for the Allies."

Sir Lamar Greenwood, Liberal—It is the merest rot to talk of a peace conference at The Hague at this juncture of the war. What have the Allies to do with peace talk at a time when the adversary has reached the full extent of his achievement and is about to take a downward plunge?

"There is nothing that Germany can offer the Allies today except terms dictated by herself as an enemy which has reached the flush of power. As sure as fate Germany is destined to defeat at the hands of the Allies if the war is handled without mistakes. So why should the Allies go placidly to a peace conference at which they would be forced to accept terms that mean nothing but a German victory? Great Britain wants peace, but not a mistaken peace, and she will get it only by sticking to the war until Germany is beaten at arms."

Sir William Byles, a Strong Pacifist—"With the minority of Britishers, I believe the nations at war should come to peace as soon as possible, and for that reason would like a conference at The Hague or anywhere else. But I would like to have it understood that I am for no peace truce that would merely give Germany an opportunity to get her breath, only to break out soon again with a fresh attack on Europe. If it is going to be a peace conference it must be arranged that none of the belligerents shall employ their time patching up the military forces. Everything must stop and the nations await the outcome of the peace talk.

"I would like to see a peace conference that would enable the warring nations to get on a basis upon which they can come to decisive terms. I am sure that after all this sickening horror of war a way ought to be found to end it, and would be if only the nations would get around the table and talk. Once they stopped I don't believe they would go at it again.

"I do not believe that peace will ever be settled in this war on the battlefield, but that sooner or later there must be a conference."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 15.—The peace proposal of the Central Powers had not been received at the Foreign Office up to a late hour yesterday, and it is understood simply to offer to open negotiations, containing no terms, the consultations of the Entente Allies regarding it are expected to be purely formal preliminary to the transmission of a joint reply.

In any event, Great Britain will make no official comment until Russia, France, and her other allies express their views.

The condition of Premier Lloyd George took a slight turn for the worse yesterday.

He suffered considerably from a severe chill contracted early in the week, and his physicians ordered him to remain in bed a few days more.

Friends of the Premier express the hope that he will be able to appear in the House of Commons Tuesday, as planned.

'REPARATION' AND 'SECURITY.'

Bonar Law's Reiteration of Allied Position Cheered by Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—"Adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future" is what the Allies require before making peace, according to Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose statement in those words, quoted from Mr. Asquith, was greeted with a prolonged cheering in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The Chancellor was speaking at the time on his motion for a new war credit for £400,000,000, ($2,000,000,000,) announcement of which coincided with the issuance of a supplementary estimate today, providing for raising 1,000,000 more men of all ranks for the army service during the present fiscal year, making a total of 5,000,000 men for the war.

In the course of his discussion of the financial operations of the Government, Mr. Law made this further noteworthy statement:

"We cannot continue at the present figure indefinitely. All we can hope for is that we can keep at that figure long enough to beat our enemies, and I believe we can go on long enough to make sure that it will not be from financial causes if we fail to secure victory."

Following debate the vote of credit was adopted unanimously. It is the fourteenth since the outbreak of the war, and brings up the total thus far for the present financial year to £1,750,000,000 ($8,750,000,000.)

While there is always a large attendance of members on the day a vote of credit is moved, more than usual interest was shown in today's proceedings, owing to curiosity as to whether any change would be announced in the manner of financing the war and as to the reception by the Liberals of the new Chancellor's policy.

Brief Reference to Peace.

Near the close of his speech Mr. Bonar Law said:

"Something has happened of which I think it necessary that I should say a word. Naturally the papers are full of the peace proposals from Berlin. Until now no proposal has reached his Majesty's Government. It is obvious that under these circumstances no member of the Government can make any statement on the subject, and, in my view, it would be better that very little should be said in the House of Commons.

"There is one thing which even at this stage I think it necessary to say. In moving the last vote of credit the late Premier, in a peroration, which moved the House and the nation, used these words: 'They (the Allies) require that there should be adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future.'

"That is still the policy, still the determination of his Majesty's Government."

In his discussion of the matter of finances, Bonar Law stated that the total expenditure of Great Britain since the outbreak of the war was £3,852,000,000, ($19,260,000,000). This total included expenditures of £1,650,000,000 over and above the votes of credit. The Chancellor commented on the total he mentioned:

"That figure taxes the imagination. It is a colossal figure, but I do not think it is an appalling figure."

The daily average expenditure of Great Britain in the war, he went on, had risen to £5,710,000. Assuming that the rate of expenditure would continue as at present, the vote would carry them until Feb. 24. An additional £370,000,000 would be required from that date to last until the end of the fiscal year. This would bring the total votes for the year to £1,950,000,000, or £350,000,000 in excess of the estimate made some months ago by the former Chancellor, Reginald McKenna.

Munitions and Loans to Allies.

The reason for this excess of expenditure, Bonar Law said, was the increase in the munitions outputs and loans to Great Britain's Allies, the Dominions, Dependencies, etc.

Chancellor said that if he could give the figures of June, 1915, and those of today the difference would seem almost incredible. Considering the nature of this country and how entirely its energies had been devoted to peace, Bonar Law went on, it was marvelous to consider how she had been organized for war. No more striking proof of the vitality of the country, from an industrial point of view, was found than in the extent by which the output of munitions had increased during the year.

Referring to the increase in loans, the Chancellor said it would be gratifying to the House to know that it had gone largely to Great Britain's allies, the dominions having been able to finance their expenditures. These advances were just as much war expenditure, he said, as the amount expended on the British troops. These loans were now amounting to £400,000 daily.

Bonar Law said there had been considerable saving in some miscellaneous expenditure, especially in regard to food and railways. A bargain made with the railway companies had been a very good one for the State, not merely from the point of view of the immense convenience which State control gave, but financially. Despite the war bonuses, there had been no financial loss and probably some financial gain.

Allies Must Pool Resources.

"Two great advantages are possessed by the Germans," said Bonar Law in the course of his speech. "One is their preparedness for war. They have today another advantage—that is, that circumstances have so fallen out that the control of all the resources of our enemies is practically in one hand. One of the drawbacks of our alliance, as of every alliance, is that it is very difficult to get this central control. To secure it has been the object not only of this Government but of the Governments of our allies, and a great deal has been done in this direction during the last year, and particularly during the last six months.

"In my belief, success in this war and the rapidity with which we can bring it to a victorious conclusion must depend upon the extent upon which the resources of the Allies in men, money, and munitions can be pooled and thrown into the common cause."

In response to a question, the Chancellor said it was hoped to expedite the business of the House so that if possible it might be prorogued on Dec. 22. In regard to the bill introduced to avert the necessity of elections in the cases of new Ministers who were members of the House, the Chancellor expressed the hope that the House would allow it to pass through all its stages.

Bonar Law said that the House would be occupied with the Appropriation bill on Monday and Tuesday, at which time any business might be discussed.

When asked by John Redmond as to the possible length of the recess after the prorogation, he replied: "I have been considering that, but the Premier is ill and the doctors will not allow me to see him, so that I am not prepared to answer."

Philip Snowden, known for his pacifist opinions, urged that a full day be given for discussion of the speech before the Reichstag of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. To this there were cries of "No!" from all parts of the House.

Converting into "Dollar Wealth."

Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor, made a speech, emphasizing the point that the extent to which England was able to convert her sterling wealth into dollars was the real measure of her ability to continue to meet the war's demands. He thus recognized the commanding influence of the American dollar as the result of the war.

Mr. McKenna opened by congratulating Bonar Law on his speech, thus showing the entente cordiale between the old and the new Governments. He continued:

"We are bound to supply munitions to the full extent of our capacity, and we are bound likewise to meet all the demands of our allies, so far as we are able. The extent of our ability to meet those demands is enormous, but there is one restriction, namely, that it will not be easy to convert sterling wealth into dollars wealth. We must pay in dollars for what we buy now, not only in America, but all over the world, and that is the limit of our power to help the allies."

Touching on the large increase in the expenditure during the last two months, Mr. McKenna said:

Bonar Law mentioned that our average daily expenditure for the last sixty-three days reached £5,700,000, but in that period there were brought into the account large sums expended in the previous year which ought to have been brought into the charges of an earlier period. I believe that the true daily expenditure now is about £5,500,000. Therefore we may hope that the estimate £1,950,000,000 for the financial year will not be exceeded."

SAYS LOSSES FORCED MOVE.

British General Sees Military Significance in Peace Offering.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—"Despite its blatant and arrogant tone, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's peace speech offers us much encouragement when considered from a military standpoint," said General Frederick D. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British War Office, in discussing today the military significance of the German Chancellor's peace offering. General Maurice continued:

"Of course, until we receive definite terms, it will be impossible for us to discuss the German peace terms. The military reasons which led to their utterance certainly are not discouraging to us.

"The Germans know that we are capable of a greater offensive than we launched last Summer on the Somme and they do not like the prospect. We are increasing our forces and our munitions and are improving our positions.

"Lately, independently, but from similar data, we and the French have computed the German losses on the Somme and have arrived at exactly the same results, which may be expressed as follows:

"The total German loss in men was more than 700,000, which included 95,000 prisoners. In material we took 135 heavy guns, 180 field pieces, and 1,483 machine guns.

"It must be remembered that our prisoners were first-line fighting men from the front-line trenches, while the recent captures made by the Central Powers consisted in large part of the army service medical corps and other practically noncombatant portions of the army which necessarily were picked up in operations like those in Rumania.

"Germany knows we are prepared to initiate a greater offensive at any piece on the western front than on the Somme. When I talked to you last I said that Germany had made no important capture of men in Rumania, but just at that moment she was making a large scoop of prisoners from the second Rumanian army. However, it is doubtful if the Germans will get a satisfactory Christmas dinner from the capture of food supplies in Rumania.

"Not being in Field Marshal von Hindenburg's confidence I cannot tell how far he will carry his offensive, but he can undoubtedly go further."

THINKS PEACE OFFER SINCERE.

Kirchwey Tells World Court League Allies Can't Ignore It.

A declaration that Germany's peace proposal was not a trick of Teutonic imperialism, but sprang rather from the irresistible demand of the German peoples for the ending of the world war, created a profound impression at the Biltmore luncheon of the World's Court League yesterday and gained prolonged applause for Dr. George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University, when he insisted that the proposal in any event must be treated with extreme seriousness by the allied nations.

"We know," said Dr. Kirchwey, "that the German people are pressing more and more for peace, are suffering more and more, under the degrading conditions of this war. Can any one doubt that that combination of public opinion and that latent idealism which is always ready to spring forth in German minds, even if not always evident—can we not believe, or at any rate assume for the sake of argument, that it is these forces which have dictated this offer from Germany? Whatever we believe, let no one who represents any feeling or preference for the allied belligerents believe for a moment that American or other neutral public opinion will tolerate an attitude of contempt or indifference toward the offer made by Germany."

In an official statement distributed by the general Secretary at the gathering these words occurred: "It is worth noticing that the series of articles which are being published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, written by a distinguished publicist and signed 'Cosmos,' in the recent chapters have expounded very clearly and [illegible] the principles which [illegible] Allies of the World's

BERLIN PROPOSALS ANGER PARIS PRESS

Editors See Only Dishonor for France if She Accedes to Them.

VIEW THEM AS AN INSULT

Negotiations Now, Says the Journal, "Would Be a Veritable Triumph" for Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The press comments on Germany's peace proposal continue, the writers describing it as an obvious blind.

Charles Humbert in The Journal says: "If today Germany treated for peace, occupying the position she does, it would be a veritable triumph for her. In the eyes of all her compatriots, of the neutrals, and even of her enemies, she would have the glory of having obtained an advantage in a formidable trial, whatever conditions she would admit. This impression would render her greater and more formidable than territorial annexations.

"Is it to the acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine that Germany owes her extraordinary rise since 1870? No; it is to the confidence in her destinies which victory gave her. Is the disease of languor which has been undermining our strength for forty-four years due to the loss of our two provinces? No; it is the moral depression accompanying defeat. This time it would be still more terrible. May the insult inflicted on us by these peace proposals give us food for reflection!"

Gustave Hervé, in La Victoire, concludes a typical outburst as follows:

"Yesterday, when I read the text of the German peace proposals, my glorious dead rose up before me with an air of reproach, as if believing me capable of letting my thoughts for a moment dwell on this German peace. If you feel your courage failing, evoke your dead. Ask them if they made the supreme sacrifice in the heyday of life so that we should submit to the dishonor of such a peace."

Renaudel, in Humanité, the organ of the Socialists, hopes the Allies in concert will lose no time in formulating a reply to show that, while they are no dupes of the German malevolence, they are not guilty of letting bloodshed continue uselessly; in short, will let Germany know that there are peace conditions on the part of the Allies which she will have to accept or let the accusation of prolonging war revert against her. Such an attitude, the writer thinks, would morally strengthen the allied cause.

"CRY TO DECEIVE NEUTRALS."

Briand Thus Characterizes Berlin's Suggestion of Peace.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Premier Briand yesterday accompanied his denunciation of the German peace offer as a trap with an announcement that he would ask for the increased power with which to carry on the war, according to full reports of his speech before the Chamber of Deputies. At the same time the Premier promised that the Government would not undertake any scheme of national mobilization such as that involved in the German home army plan.

Evidently, said the Premier, "recent developments are serious, but it is necessary to recall what has happened in 1916. After eight months it is not a German, but a French, victory, which in truth has been inscribed on French flags." The Premier referred to the French success at Verdun and the gains made on the Somme, and derided Germany for its claim of victory while it was taking such measures as what he termed the militarizing of the entire population. The Chamber applauded unanimously when he affirmed that the war Government of France would follow the policy of Germany. He asked, however, for the power to regulate all questions concerning the national defense, including the possibility of requisition, but said that if the latter step was considered necessary it would not be carried out inconsiderately. The Chamber again applauded when he announced that the Government would ask for the suppression of the liquor traffic throughout France.

Premier Briand expressed the certainty that some of the measures taken by Germany had behind them the object of intensifying the war next Spring when, he said, she would have stronger armies to face. He warned France to be prepared for these efforts and to have confidence in the final outcome. Then he turned to a discussion of the German peace proposal.

"It is after having proclaimed its victory," he said, "while at the same time making new efforts to gain it, that Germany sends us certain words which I am not unable to explain. You have read the address delivered by von Bethmann Hollweg, the Chancellor of the German Empire. I have not the text, and therefore I cannot give an official opinion; but it is improbable that in the present circumstances those who are asked to intervene will accept a task which might well disturb confidence here.

"I will make known officially the precise concerted opinion of the Allies, but I must now warn my country against a possible poisoning of opinion. When a country armed to the teeth mobilizes its entire civil population at the risk of diminishing its energy and disorganizing the homes of which it is so proud, when its factories are working overtime to increase its war materials, and when it takes, in disregard of the law of nations, the people of an invaded country and obliges them to work for it, if at that moment I do not cry out to my country, 'Look out! Take care!' I would be entirely culpable. What comes from yonder as a proposition to negotiate peace is made at a time when Belgium is invaded, Serbia is invaded, ten departments of France are invaded," Deputy André Lefevre here interrupted, saying: "And crimes unpunished." Premier Briand resumed:

"It is a critical moment, and I cannot call your attention too much to the facts. What do we see in this address? It is the same cry to deceive neutrals or the clear-sightedness of the German people—'It was not we who desired this horrible war. It was imposed on us.' I want to answer for the hundredth time: 'No, you were the aggressors, and whatever you say, the facts are there to prove it. The blood is on your heads and not on ours.'

"Now, coming to the bottom of things, I have the right to denounce this manoeuvre, this gross trap. We want, it is said by our enemies, to give our people all the means to promer that they can desire. Others are offered as alms a consent not to annihilate them. After the Marne, after Verdun, France, France resisting firmly, is offered this! Such a document must be thoroughly meditated upon to see toward what objects it tends."

There was loud applause at these words, and Deputy Thierry-Cazes shouted: "The country thinks as you do!" Premier Briand then concluded:

"From this rostrum I must say that there is a manoeuvre to separate the Allies, to disturb the conscience and demoralize the people of the French Republic. In circumstances such as these one will not do less than the convention."

BULGARIA TO FIGHT ON KING TELLS HIS PEOPLE

Will Continue the Struggle Pending Receipt of Entente's Answer to Peace Note.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, according to a telegram received here today from Sofia, has addressed this proclamation to the army:

"For fifteen months you have been fighting to achieve the unity of the Bulgarian people. Thanks to your devotion to your King and your unexampled valor all the enemies who had stood in the way of our national unity have been conquered and all Bulgarian lands are under protection of the victorious Bulgarian armies."

The proclamation then says that the Bulgarians will continue the struggle pending receipt of the answer of the Entente Powers to the peace proposals of the Central Powers group.

ITALY IN FULL ACCORD WITH ENTENTE ON PEACE

Premier Sonnino So Tells the Swiss Minister on Receipt of Germany's Note.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—A Havas dispatch filed yesterday in Rome says that Foreign Minister Sonnino, on being questioned in the Chamber of Deputies, replied:

"The Swiss Minister has presented to me a note from the German Government and its three allies proposing that negotiations for peace begin. The Swiss Minister added that he made this communication in his capacity as representative of German interests in Italy and that it was not his intention to perform any function of mediation whatever, but simply the function of transmission.

"I replied to him that I took notice and thanked him. In order to reply to the question, I am able to declare that in the note there is no precise indication concerning the conditions upon which peace negotiations might be attempted. In addition to the text of the note, a translation was communicated by the Stefani News Agency. In the original French text the words making allusion to conditions of peace were as follows: [Baron Sonnino then read the original note.]

"That is all!" he exclaimed. "As for the rest, it consists of arguments about the war.

"I replied to the Swiss Minister that naturally I would have to act in accord with my colleagues of the other allied Governments respecting the reply to this note, which has been concertedly prepared among the four enemy powers."

STONE FOR MEDIATION.

Senator Thinks War Annoyances Give Us the Right to Speak.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—The right of a neutral which has suffered from the effects of the European war, particularly the right of the United States, to initiate a movement for peace was asserted here tonight before the League to Enforce Peace by Senator Stone, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"Since the war has, almost from the beginning, resulted in continuing offensive attacks on the rights and dignity of this sovereignty and in inflicting incalculable injury to our national interests, all of which we have borne with patience because of our friendship for the nations involved," said Senator Stone, "it seems to me that after enduring these attacks and suffering these losses for nearly two and a half years, with no end yet in sight, that we have a right, without regard to any question of sympathy or humanity, but solely on our own account and to safeguard our own interests, to approach the combatants with a friend and open negotiations with a view to the re-establishment of normal international conditions."

WAR'S END NOT FAR OFF, DR. BUTLER BELIEVES

Tells France-America Society Germany's Offer Gives Rare Chance to the Entente.

The offer by Germany and her allies to discuss terms of peace indicates a "not distant" end of the war, but on the basis for which the Entente Allies have been contending, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler told the France-America Society at its annual meeting at the Bankers' Club yesterday.

Dr. Butler saw in the offer a rare opportunity for England and France to reach the ears of the German people themselves, and to inform them of the principles of justice and liberty for which the war is being fought, and for which the Entente group is offering up the lives of thousands of men.

A careful reading of the terms of the appeal made by the Teutonic Powers clearly indicated that it was intended for home consumption, and for the people of the neutral nations, Dr. Butler said, but he contended that it should be answered, and answered in such fashion as to remove all doubt from the minds of all the world just what the Allies are fighting for.

The speech caused a stir at the meeting of the society, which was well attended. In addition to Dr. Butler, who is President of the society, some of those present were Frederic R. Coudert, Joseph H. Choate, F. Cunliffe Owen, S. Reading Bertron, William D. Guthrie, George T. Wilson, and McDougall Hawkes.

Dr. Butler contended that not the least important phase of the offer to discuss peace was the fact that neither Germany nor her allies could prevent the people of those countries from reading what was said in reply.

"The German Government and their allies have publicly united in a direct appeal for peace," said Dr. Butler. "A reading of the terms of this appeal makes it clear that it is directed primarily not to the Governments or the peoples of the allied nations that are in arms against Germany, but rather to the Governments and peoples of neutral nations and to the people of Germany and of Austria-Hungary themselves. No one can certainly foretell what the precise happenings of the next few days will be, but it seems highly probable that this appeal for peace indicates that the war will end in the not distant future, and that it will end with the assured triumph of those principles of justice and liberty and right for which the Allies are conducting the battle.

"No greater opportunity for an act of constructive and far-reaching statesmanship has ever been presented in modern history than that which is now presented to the Governments of the allied powers. If they will now, summing up the best and most convincing things that have been said by their chief representatives during the last two and a half years, unite in a clear, definite, and precise declaration of those principles for which they are contending on the field of battle, and which they will insist must be admitted and assured before terms of peace can be agreed to, they will make an appeal not only to the peoples in neutral lands, but to the people who owe allegiance to Germany and her allies that those very people are craving and anxious to hear.

CANADA STANDS FIRM.

Acting Premier Cables Lloyd George to Continue to Victory.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 14.—Canada's attitude toward the German peace proposal is indicated in a message sent by Sir George Foster, Acting Premier of the Dominion, to Premier Lloyd George, as follows:

"Canada stands with you and the Empire for vigorous prosecution of the war until complete victory is attained."

ALBODON.

Dental CREAM is Better Than Paste

Pastes are doughy, gritty, putty-like, and quick to harden.

Albodon is a CREAM. It will not "cake" or harden.

It is free from grit and coloring matter, and safely antiseptic. *A very fine article for children.*

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RUSSIA DOUBTFUL OF GERMAN MOVE

High Official of Foreign Office Says Peace Offer Is Insincere and Doomed to Failure.

SEES TRAP SET FOR ALLIES

Asserts Germany Is Now Trying to Place Responsibility for War Upon Her Enemies.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 14, (via London.)—The peace proposal of the Central Powers is regarded by the Russian Government as "an attempt to court public opinion and encourage the people of Germany by appearing to put the responsibility for the continuation of the war upon the Entente Allies."

The proposal has been received by official Petrograd without an atom of sympathy. An official of the Foreign Office made today the following statement, which has been issued by the semi-official Petrograd News Agency:

"The new appeal of our enemies is not their first attempt to throw upon the Entente Powers the responsibility for the war they let loose. In order to obtain the support of the German peoples, who are tired of the war, the Berlin Government many times has had recourse to fallacious words of peace, and has frequently, in order to animate its troops, offered prospects of an early peace. It promised peace when Warsaw was taken, when Serbia was conquered, forgetting that such promises, unfulfilled, would create profound distrust.

"In its further efforts, which are similarly due to the same interested considerations, the German Government is obliged to carry this question outside of Germany. All the world recalls these attempts, notably its ballons d'essai, which were sent up in neutral countries, particularly the United States.

Spread Rumors of Separate Peace.

"Seeing the inanity of such methods, which deceived nobody, Germany attempted to create a peace atmosphere, which would allow her to consolidate her aggressive and imperialistic tendencies, while sowing discord between the Allies, by seeking to make public opinion believe that separate pourparlers were in progress between her and the Entente Powers. There were also persistent reports of a separate peace.

"In view of the fact, however, that the Allies with strong unanimity rejected all these attempts, our enemies had to think of a more serious plan. They today are making, in spite of their confidence in their military and economic power, an appeal to the United States, Spain, and Switzerland, announcing their anxiety to enter into negotiations for peace.

"The lack of sincerity and the object of the German proposals are evident. The enemy Governments have need of heroic measures to complete the gaps in their armies. Germany is projecting a sort of serfdom through the use of compulsory military service. The German Government, in order to uplift the hearts of its people and prepare it for fresh sacrifices, is striving to create a favorable atmosphere with the following thesis: 'We are struggling for our existence; we are proposing peace and are refused us. Therefore, the responsibility for the continuation of the war falls upon our enemies.'

"Germany's Hegemony Predominates."

"The object pursued by Germany, however, is clear. She speaks of respect for the rights of other nations, but at the same time she has already introduced into Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, and Poland a régime of terror and violence. As for the future, Germany has proclaimed an illusory independence for Poland. She proposes to divide Serbia between Bulgaria and Austria, economically to subjugate Belgium, and cede to Bulgaria part of Rumanian territory.

"Everywhere, as for the people of Germany predominates. The latest speeches of von Bethmann Hollweg show the true aspirations of the German Government. But today, when the Entente Powers have proclaimed their unshakable determination to continue the war to a successful end and to prevent Germany from establishing her hegemony, no favorable ground exists for peace negotiations.

"Our enemies knew of the speeches of Lloyd George, Briand, and Boselli and the statement of Trepoff. They were therefore assured that their proposal would be unacceptable. It is so, not because the Entente Powers—the friends of peace—are not inclined that way, but because the peace offered by Germany is a snare for public opinion. That is why the enemy Governments carefully avoid mentioning the conditions of peace.

"We are sure that this new enterprise of the disturbers of peace will lead no one astray, that it is condemned to failure, like the previous efforts.

"The Entente Powers would assume a terrible responsibility before their peoples, before all humanity, if they suspended the struggle against Germany's latest attempt to profit by the present situation to implant her hegemony in Europe. All the innumerable sacrifices of the Allies would be nullified by a premature peace with the enemy, who is exhausted but no yet brought down.

"The firm determination of the Entente Powers to continue the war to a final triumph can be weakened by no illusory proposals of the enemy."

WILL UNITE ENGLISHMEN.

That Is Gen. French's View of the German Proposal.

CARDIFF, Wales, Dec. 14.—Field Marshal Viscount French, speaking here today, said:

"Germany's so-called peace proposal will only serve, like the Zeppelin raids, to draw this nation closer together. The Kaiser will thus prove our best recruiting agent, and his latest piece of arrogant insolence will only prompt us to additional efforts."

SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"Don't worry about the books, Sarah. Our bookkeeper always uses Davids' Ink."

Would you be as little concerned if this happened in your office?

The use of

Davids' Electro Chemical Writing Fluid

insures your records against water damage.

It is absolutely waterproof.

Order Davids' TODAY and get free water insurance.

THADDEUS DAVIDS INK CO., Inc.
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Established 1838.

BERLIN REPORTS TERMS WILL BE EASY

Continued from Page 1.

from abroad. The anxiety before the delivery of the Chancellor's speech was great, but now it is many times greater. Despite the press opinions from enemy countries, of a discouraging nature, telegraphed to Germany, it is hoped they do not express the opinions of the respective Governments."

HINDENBURG LAUDS CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH

Calls It Great Moral Demonstration of Fatherland's Strength at Home and at Front.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14, (via London.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of the General Staff, has sent a message to the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, congratulating him on his speech in the Reichstag, and adding:

"I read your speech with deep emotion and great satisfaction. By the Kaiser's command you made with this speech a great moral demonstration of the strength of the Fatherland at home and at the front. We soldiers know that this moment there is no higher or holier duty than to prosecute victory with the utmost energy and live or die for the Kaiser and the Fatherland."

The Chancellor replied, saying that he regarded von Hindenburg's words as the voice of the German people's army, and adding:

"It is the deeds on land and sea that have cleared the way for the high-spirited decision which the Kaiser and our allies took yesterday. The death-defying loyalty to duty and the unshakable bravery of our men fighting for Germany is a guarantee to us that if it does not please the enemy today to terminate the war, they will fight the more to secure for the Fatherland a strong and lasting peace."

GERMAN TROOPS CHEER NEWS.

Announcement of Peace Proposal Calls Forth Shouts of Joy at Front.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS IN THE WEST, Wednesday, Dec. 13, (via Berlin to London, Dec. 14.)—The German peace note was read at noon on Tuesday to all the reserves and to the troops resting behind the front. Its contents were made known to the soldiers at the front or on the way to or from the trenches through announcements on improvised bulletin boards.

The effect of the announcements was to call forth spontaneous shouts of joy, tempered later by doubt as to whether the Entente would agree to make peace now. It is generally agreed, however, that the note comes exactly at the right time, and that in case it is rejected, the fighting will continue with renewed vigor.

The inhabitants of the occupied territory displayed as lively an interest in the announcement as did the soldiers, and many praised the Emperor unreservedly for his peace initiative.

WARNING OFF NEUTRALS?

Berlin Dispatch to a Stuttgart Newspaper Conveys a Hint.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Dec. 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Neue Zürcher Zeitung, an influential newspaper which endeavors to observe a strictly neutral attitude, expresses the opinion that even the most inveterate "adherent of war" would not be indifferent to intervention by the United States. It trusts, therefore, that the peace proposal of the Central Powers will feed the currents, both in America and in the Entente countries, that are moving toward a situation in which such intervention would be acceptable.

"The same newspaper reproduces a paragraph from the Stuttgart Tageblatt, a National Liberal organ, which proves that a pressure is being exerted on neutrals. It is taken from a telegram received by the Stuttgart newspaper from its Berlin correspondent, who says that if the Germans are compelled by their enemies to continue fighting they will fight with a fierceness, engendered by the firm moral anger, and when the voice of the people then demands the employment of all or even the sharpest instruments of war, no Government will be able to refuse acquiescence, and on the other hand no more or less neutral power must then approach it with hypocritical protests."

WOMEN HERE URGE PEACE.

The Woman's Peace Party of New York City cabled the following to Norman Angell in London yesterday:

"Representing 1,500 American women, we beg you to bring all possible influence on your Government toward generous reception of Germany's proposal by consenting to immediate negotiations, with armistice."

BELGIUM GOT NO NOTE.

London Legation Denies Receiving a Peace Offer from Germany.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Belgian Legation in London today published a denial of a story printed in The Morning Telegraph yesterday of a peace offer to Belgium by the Central Powers.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

SAYS GERMAN PRESS BETRAY REAL PURPOSE

Correspondent Sure They Expect Rejection, When Ruthless War Will Begin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Evening News says: "The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger publishes in heavy type an article concluding as follows:

"'In case the enemy rejects the hand held out by us, the Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Bulgars, and Turks will unanimously approve the merciless prosecution of war with every weapon at our disposal and the responsibility will rest with the Governments and Parliaments which refuse to end the war until they are annihilated.'

"That this is actually the German official threat there can no longer be any doubt. The comments of the German press only add unnecessary proof that the Kaiser's offer is a piece of flagrant dishonesty.

"In point of fact, critical comment is clearly forbidden to the German press, the Government being more than all anxious to obtain a flat refusal from the Entente Allies. It allows the press to renew the agitation for frightfulness in every possible form.

"The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette lets the cat out of the bag by announcing as follows:

"'We believe with certainty that the enemy will refuse the offer and may even attribute it to weakness. Then we may also feel confident that the answer will get an echo from Germany such as the enemy never dreamed of. Then the last scruples in our war with England will vanish. Then we will have only one answer—war to the knife with every weapon we possess.'

"It is significant that the Kölnische Zeitung, Frankfurter Zeitung, Kölnische Volkszeitung, and Rhenish Westphalian Gazette, representing together almost all the factors in German public life except Socialism, speak of the improbability of the Entente accepting the proposal in terms which make it fairly certain that they themselves recognize that the offer was made in confident expectation of its rejection."

DUTCH ARE IMPRESSED.

But Do Not Expect the Coming of Peace at This Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 14.—No attempt is made by the Dutch press to conceal the fervent hope of this neutral people that the Allies will at least be prepared to consider the Central Powers' proposal, but it is admitted that the Central Powers have chosen a propitious moment from their own point of view for peace overtures, and no high hopes are entertained of the coming of peace at the present juncture.

The Liberal paper Nieups van den Bag says:

"Peace has not yet come. There is not a single guarantee for a durable peace. At the time of writing there are not even peace terms. One trick the Central Powers have in any case scored in the eyes of the neutral world and of the nations longing for peace. They have been the first to say openly and directly that they desire to discuss peace terms. This tremendous moral advantage nothing can take from them.

"The Central Powers are no doubt a good deal better off than they were three months ago, and the near future appears favorable enough for them, but could they ultimately maintain their position, cut off, as they are, from the world—provided the Allies continue united?"

The Nieuw Courant says:

"A decided refusal to discuss peace terms would make a very bad impression on the neutral world, as elsewhere. One cannot help recognizing that the moment at which the offer is made has been well chosen." The Nieuw Rotterdamsche Courant comments:

"One can expect a thunderclap of big words from the Entente as well as from the Central Powers, and we entertain little hope of immediate peace. The neutral world has its task to fulfill in this respect, endeavoring to judge objectively the great event of Tuesday. At the present juncture it is only too easy to say too much and difficult to say too little."

PRESIDENT STUDIES BERLIN'S PEACE NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

mation from Secretary Lansing as to what attitude the United States would take with reference to the peace offer. It is understood that the diplomatic representatives of one neutral European nation has asked his Government to allow him to say to President Wilson that his Government will support the President in asking the Entente Allies to give consideration to the peace offer.

Hope for a Peace League.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The German Embassy authorized the statement tonight that it was certain, should representatives of the belligerents meet to discuss peace terms, one of the most important subjects for discussion would be that of limited universal disarmament. The German view is said to be that any peace would be worthless which did not make unnecessary armament on a scale approaching that which existed before the war.

It was suggested that actual formation, as has been proposed in some league of nations to enforce peace, necessarily would have the effect of bringing about a limited disarmament. The German Chancellor has said Germany would be glad to enter a league to prevent war. The German view further is indicated as being generally opposed to international coalitions, as they have existed in the past, on the ground that such coalitions are opposed to the maintenance of peace rather than conducive to it.

Today's press dispatches from London conveying the broad intimation that the Entente Allies might insist upon Belgium being indemnified as well as restored, aroused keen interest in Teutonic quarters, where it was indicated that if indemnities were to be given those localities where damage has been done by war, Germany would have claims for damage in East Prussia, Poland, and other places.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, planned tonight to visit the State Department tomorrow or Saturday to ascertain if possible the views of the United States, and at the same time furnish the State Department with any information in his possession it might desire.

A copy of the official text of the German note to the Entente Allies, it was learned here today, has been forwarded through German agents in this country to all German representatives in the South and Central American countries, and China, with the request that they formally present it to the Governments to which they are accredited.

Send Them

a Merry Christmas through a few dozen bottles of

Evans Ale or Stout

Your Favorite Dealer will fill the order.

HURLEY SHOES

"NONE SO GOOD"

A properly fitted shoe is a vital contributor to a person's physical well being. Whether you are on your feet much or little, Hurley shoes will give you the maximum of foot comfort.

PINE HARBOR CLUB

An Opportunity for Membership

in 128,000-acre game preserve on Georgia Coast, near Jekyl Island. Wild turkeys, deer, ducks, and quail in abundance. Fishing and boating. 200 miles motor roads; yacht harbor.

Golf course at club. Clubhouse steam heated; electricity, water in all rooms.

Exclusive group of individuals desired. No land selling scheme. Annual dues only.

Through Pullman service from New York.

Call or phone before Sunday.

R. H. Rawlings,
Hotel Belmont,
Murray Hill 5400, N.Y.

Our BROOKLYN Store OPENS

Tomorrow, Sat., Dec. 16

The eighth link in the Georges Chain of Stores will be added tomorrow in Brooklyn at 400 Fulton Street, corner Gallatin Place --formerly "Matthews corner"--marking another step in the fame of Georges Model Clothes for Men and Young Men, which will be shown in Brooklyn in the same wide variety and originality of style and at the same prices as sold in our New York stores.

If $15 Is Your Price For a SUIT or OVERCOAT? Then Investigate

Georges $15

Demonstration Event

FOR the past ten days we have given this $15 clothing proposition a great deal of publicity because we know that our enormous resources enable us to give to the men of New York values at this popular figure unequalled by any other establishment — regardless of location, facilities or sensational newspaper announcements.

Tomorrow, Saturday, This Special Publicity Ceases

But as proof of your ability to buy more clothing value at $15 in a Georges Suit or Overcoat at any time:—

We challenge comparison of these Georges $15 Garments with those actually SOLD at this price by any other establishment in Town.

SACK SUITS: In hundreds of models; one, two, three and four button styles.

OVERCOATS: Single and double-breasted fitted coats, Pinch-Backs and Ulsterettes. Box and Chesterfield models; Trench Coats and Ulsters.

DRESS SUITS and Tuxedo Suits, silk-lined, from our custom shops, duplicating the models of New York's exclusive tailors—all at $15.00.

Georges

TWO New York Stores

42 West 34th,
Bet. Broadway and 5th Ave.

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Marlborough Hotel Building.

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HANDSOME VOLUME.

Twenty-six numbers of The New York Times Sunday Magazine kept in stores and handsome cloth binder. Price, $1.50 by mail. Remittance with order. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S APPEAL TO WORLD

Full Text of His Protest Against the Deportations of Belgians to Germany.

GERMAN PLEDGES BROKEN

Nation Exhausted by War Tribute Now Made to Augment Conqueror's Fighting Man Power.

Cardinal Mercier's protest against the deportation of Belgians to Germany, only brief excerpts of which came in the cable dispatches, has been received here in its full text, as follows:

Malines, Nov. 7, 1916.

Every day the military authorities deport from Belgium into Germany thousands of inoffensive citizens to oblige them there to perform forced labor.

As early as Oct. 19 we sent to the Governor General a protest, a copy of which was handed to the representatives of the Holy See, of Spain, the United States, and Holland, in Brussels, but the Governor General replied to it that nothing could be done.

At the time of our protestation the orders of the occupying power threatened only the unemployed; today every ablebodied man is carried off, pellmell, assembled in freight cars, and carried off to unknown parts, like a herd of slaves. The enemy proceeds by regions. Vague rumors had come to our ears that arrests had been made in Tournau, Ghent, and Alost, but we were not aware of the conditions under which they had been made. Between Oct. 24 and Nov. 2 it occurred in the region of Mons, Quievrain, Saint Guislain, Jemappes, in bunches of 800 to 1,200 men a day. The next and the following days it occurred in the Arrondissment of Nivelles. Here is a specimen of the announcement concerning the proceedings:

"By order of the Kreischef every male person over 17 years old shall present himself, Place Saint Paul, in Nivelles, on Nov. 8, 1916, at 8 o'clock, (Belgian time,) 9 o'clock (Central time,) bringing with him his identification card and eventually his card from the Meldeamt.

"Only small hand baggage is permitted.

"Those not presenting themselves will be forcibly deported into Germany, and will besides be liable to a heavy fine and to long imprisonment.

"Ecclesiastics, physicians, lawyers, and teachers are exempt from this order.

"The Mayors will be held responsible for the proper execution of this order, which must be brought immediately to the knowledge of the inhabitants."

Between the announcement and the deportation there is an interval of only twenty-four hours.

Under pretext of public works to be performed on Belgian soil, the occupying power had attempted to obtain from the communities the lists of workingmen out of work. Most of the communities proudly refused.

Three Governmental Decrees.

Three decrees from the General Government prepared the way for the execution which is in force today.

Under date of Aug. 15, 1915, a first decree imposes, under penalty of imprisonment and fine, forced work on the idle, but adds that the work is to be executed in Belgium, and that noncompliance will be adjudged by Belgian tribunals.

A second decree, dated May 2, 1916, reserves the right of the German authorities to supply work to the idle, and threatens a fine of three years' imprisonment and 20,000 marks imposable on anybody executing or ordering to be executed work not approved of by the General Government.

Under the same decree, the right to judge infractions which had remained with the Belgian tribunals passes from the Belgian to the German tribunals.

A third degree, dated May 13, 1916, "authorizes the Governors, the military commanders, and the chiefs of arrondissements to order that the unemployed be conducted by force to the places where they must work." This was already forcible working, although in Belgium.

Now it is no longer a question of forcible working in Belgium, but in Germany, and for the benefit of the Germans.

To give an appearance of plausibility to these violent measures, the occupying power insisted in the German press, both in Germany and Belgium, on these two pretexts: the unemployed constitute a danger to public order and a burden on official benevolence.

To this we replied in a letter addressed to the Governor General and to the head of the Political Department on Oct. 16, as follows:

"You are well aware that public order is in no wise threatened and that all influences, moral and civil, would support you spontaneously were it in danger. The unemployed are not a burden on official benevolence; it is not from your funds that they receive assistance."

In his reply the Governor General no longer urges these two first considerations, but he alleges that "doles to the unemployed, from whatever source they may come at present, must finally be a charge upon our finances, and that it is the duty of a good administrator to lighten such charges"; he adds that "prolonged unemployment would cause our workmen to lose their technical proficiency, and that in the time of peace to come they would be useless to industry."

True, there were other ways in which our finances might have been protected. We might have been spared those war levies which have now reached the sum of one billion francs, and are still mounting up at the rate of forty millions a month; we might have been spared those requisitions in kind, which amount to several thousands of millions, and are exhausting us.

There are other ways of providing for the maintenance of professional skill among our workpeople, such as leaving to Belgian industry its machinery and accessories, its raw materials, and its manufactured goods, which have passed from Belgium into Germany. And it is neither to the quarries nor to the lime kilns to which the Germans themselves declare they will send our unemployed, that our specialists will go to complete their professional education.

The naked truth is that every deported workman is another soldier for the German Army. He will take the place of a German workman, who will be made into a soldier. Thus the situation which we denounce to the civilized world may be reduced to these terms: Four hundred thousand workmen have been thrown out of work by no fault of their own, and largely on account of the régime of the occupation. Sons, husbands, and fathers of families, they bear their unhappy lot without murmuring, respectful of public order; national solidarity provides their most pressing wants; by dint of unselfish thrift and self-denial they escape extreme destitution, and they await with dignity and in a mutual affection which our natonal sorrows have intensified, the end of our common ordeal.

Torn by Force from Home.

Groups of soldiers introduced themselves forcibly in the homes of these people, tearing the young people out of the arms of their parents, the husband from his wife, the father from his children; at the point of the bayonet they block the entrances to the homes, prevent the wives and mothers from rushing out to say a last farewell to them; they align the captives in groups of forty or fifty and push them forcibly into freight cars; the locomotive is under pressure, and as soon as a trainload is ready, an officer gives the signal and they depart. Thus another thousand Belgians reduced to slavery, without previous trial, condemned to the penalty which comes next in cruelty to the death penalty—deportation. They don't know how long their exile is going to last, neither do they know where they are going. All they know is that their work will benefit the enemy. Several of them have been brought to sign—by coercion or by threats—an engagement which they dare to call "voluntary."

While they certainly take the unemployed, they also take a large number—in the proportion of one quarter for the Arrondissement of Mons—of men who were never out of work and belonging to diversified professions—butchers, bakers, tailors, brewery workers, electricians, farmers; they even take the youngest men, college and university students, or young men from other high schools.

This in spite of the fact that two high authorities of the German Empire had formally guaranteed the liberty of our compatriots.

The day after the capitulation of Antwerp the frightened populace asked itself what would become of the Belgians of military age or those which would arrive at that age before the end of the siege. Baron von Huene, Military Governor of Antwerp, authorized me to reassure in his name the frightened parents. However, as rumors were running that in Antwerp, Liége, Namur, and Charleroi young men had been seized and forcibly carried off to Germany, I asked Governor von Huene to confirm to me in writing the verbal guarantees which he had given me. He replied that the rumors pertaining to deportations were without foundation, and he gave me without hesitancy the written declaration which was read on Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914, in all the parochial churches of the Arrondissement of Antwerp:

"Young men need have no fear of being carried off the Germany, either for enrollment in the army or for forcible employment."

Immediately after the arrival of Baron von der Goltz in the capacity of Governor General at Brussels, I went to ask him to ratify the guarantees given by Governor von Huene to the Province of Antwerp, extending them to the whole country, without any time limit. The Governor General retained my petition in order to consider it at his leisure. The following day he was good enough to come in person to Malines to express his approval and, in the presence of two aides de camp and of my private secretary, to confirm the promise that the liberty of the Belgian citizens would be respected.

In my letter of Oct. 16 last to Baron von Bissing, after reminding him of the undertaking given by his predecessor, I concluded: "Your Excellency will understand how painful the burden of responsibility I should have incurred toward families would be if the confidence they placed in you through me and at my earnest entreaty should be so lamentably disappointed."

Governor's Evasive Reply.

The Governor General replied: "The employment of the Belgian unemployed in Germany, which has only been initiated after two years of war, differs essentially from the captivity of men fit for military service. Moreover, the measure is not related to the conduct of the war, properly speaking, but it is determined by social and economic causes."

As if the word of an honest man was terminable at the end of a year or two! As if the declaration confirmed in 1914 did not explicitly exclude both military operations and forced labor! As if, in fine every Belgian workman who takes the place of a German workman did not enable the latter to fill a gap in the German Army!

We, the shephords of these sheep who are torn from us by brutal force, full of anguish at the thought of the moral and religious isolation in which they are about to languish, impotent witnesses of the grief and terror in the numerous homes shattered or threatened, appeal to all souls, believers or unbelievers, in allied countries, in neutral countries, and even in enemy countries, who have a respect for human dignity.

When Cardinal Lavigerie embarked on his anti-slavery campaign, Pope Leo XIII., as he blessed his mission, remarked: "Opinion is more than ever the queen of the world. It is on this you must work. You will only conquer by means of opinion."

May Divine Providence deign to inspire all who have any authority, all who are masters of speech and pen, to rally around our humble Belgian flag for the abolition of European slavery.

May human conscience triumph over all sophisms and remain steadfastly faithful to the great precept of St. Ambrose: Honor above everything! Nihil praeferendum honestati!

In the name of the Belgian Bishops.
(Signed.)
D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER,
Archbishop of Malines.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

As far as appears from the reports of yesterday's fighting in Rumania, the only territory which is still showing signs of military activity, the general situation has not materially changed since Wednesday. Apparently the Teutons have not, as appeared from the Russian report of that day, reached the town of Buzeu. Their advance is still being satisfactorily retarded, while in the south, the Rumanians, fighting a stiff rearguard action to slacken pursuit, are rapidly approaching the Buzeu River line.

It is not in any way unexpected that the resistance in the north should be as truly desperate as it appears to be. Not only Rumania, but, what is more important in its relation to the general scheme of things, Russia as well, will be thrown into a serious plight if the advance is not held up permanently south of the line west from Galatz. We have here in Moldavia a situation, in so far as the Russians are concerned, which is not unlike the situation on the Dubajec when the main Russian armies were contending in the Carpathian passes.

Once the Buzeu line has been established, presupposing for the moment that it can be established before the Germans can cross it in the north, the Russo-Rumanian line will be an "L." The vertical leg of the "L" is held by the Russians, who are facing west along the Transylvanian border. This corresponds to the Russian line along the Carpathian heights of eighteen months ago. The horizontal leg is held principally by the Rumanians, who are facing south along the Buzeu, corresponding to the Russian line along the Dunajec.

We have seen the danger to this form of line in the case of the great Russian retreat. If the line along the Buzeu is broken it will, of course, have to fall back. This will be accompanied by two serious consequences. First, the Transylvanian line will be taken in rear and will also have to give way, part of it changing front by a pivoting operation. The second result will be more serious. It makes but little difference now to what extent the Rumanians retire on this front as long as the left flank of their line rests at a point on the Danube south of the confluence of the Daruba and the Pruth. The lower stretches of the Danube between Galatz and the sea form a barrier which is distinctly simple to defend with a relatively small force, so that there is little danger of it being forced. This exempts Bessarabia from the danger of an invasion.

If, however, the Rumanian retreat carries them north of this river junction, the lower Pruth is opened wide to a crossing without opposition, the Danube line is taken in rear and rendered useless, and all Bessarabia is thrown wide open. Astride of the Pruth, with good lines of supply, the Germans can either advance into Bessarabia or move steadily northward, flanking all of the Transylvanian front out of position as it advances.

What the final rehult in such a case would be, no one can even conjecture. It would depend entirely on how extensive a plan the Germans would attempt at that stage in the proceedings. It is not believed that any attempt to gain Odessa would be made. This is somewhat too ambitious, and is accompanied by too many dangers to believe possible. But as the Teutons advanced toward the northern Rumanian boundary, which is the southern boundary of Bukowina, the entire Russian position in Galicia would be threatened. The Germans would be in position to cut well in the rear of the present Russian line and, as a change of front would be impossible, Russia would have to retire from her recently acquired positions before Lemberg to a new line, not a few miles, but many miles, in the rear of her present position. What the effect of such a retreat would have on the war situation cannot be stated at this juncture. Much would depend on the action in other fields.

The same situation would arise if the Germans should launch a successful offensive against the line along the Transylvanian front. This would cause the line along the Buzeu to be evacuated as it would also be taken in the rear and its line of retreat threatened. The effect on the Galicia line would then be the same as in the former case. Dobrudja would have to be abandoned in its entirety, and the gateway to Bessarabia would in the same manner be open wide. It is entirely possible, however, that the Germans feel that they have nearly reached the limit of their advance, and that once Rumania has been neutralized by the establishment of a strong defensive line south of the Buzeu, Germany may rest her case in this theatre.

Color is given to this view by the German peace proposals. If Germany expected to carry the present offensive through to its final conclusion, and felt that in it she would be successful, she of course would see the effect on the present Russian lines in Galicia if such a council as that which has been proposed ever takes place it is probable that it will be a case of give and take before any conclusion is reached. Obviously, Germany will have more to give and the Allies less if Russia is cleared out of Bukowina and Galicia before the conference. Germany's advantage therefore would be much greater if before making her peace proposals she had really fininshed up Rumania. That she has not done so is an indication that she is doubtful of her ability to do so.

GREEK JOURNALISTS PROTEST.

Say Their Liberal Colleagues at Athens Have Been Killed or Tortured

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The journalists of Saloniki express their profound sorrow at the assassination in a trap of the valiant allied troops disembarked at Piraeus. They believe that the civilized world will understand that, in view of the brutality of the royalists, the measures of Admiral Fournet were insufficient for re-establishing public order in Athens, and that this will bring about the introduction of aequate measures for putting an end once and for all to the treason of King Constantine, who assassinated liberal citizens fighting for their principles.

"The horrible crimes committed by mercenary organs of the German propaganda have provoked, we believe, your indignation. You will doubtless, not abandon us at the moment when we are undergoing cruel tribulations in the common struggle for the liberty of peoples.

"Profoundly moved, we wish to inform you that most of our colleagues at Athens were tortured or killed following attacks made upon them by criminals concentrated from all sides in the capital of old Greece under the auspices of King Constantine, who shed so much of the blood of his constitutional subjects. The king, after acts of savage tyranny, was disavowed by all the Liberal Greeks.

"We declare that we shall continue the fight to the end in the assurance that our colleagues of the great civilized powers will never refuse their most valuable aid with regard to public opinion in their countries.

"SYNDICATE OF JOURNALISTS OF SALONIKI."

Please Tell Others

What You know about

BELL-ANS

FOR INDIGESTION

25c a package at every drug store in the United States.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

GERMANY STILL SEIZING BELGIANS

Continued from Page 1.

groups, joined in the protest. It was all in vain. Thirteen officials of railway administration were carried off, despite the protests of their chiefs. M. Chantier, manager of the Ateliers Metallurgiques, barely escaped deportation. He got away only after endless protests and discussion.

"No discrimination was made between employed and unemployed; men of industry, traders, masters of workshops, farmers, university students, landlords, even a simpleton, were taken away. The most despairing victim of the raid was Gobert Painter, father of eleven children, whom the Germans deported with his two eldest sons.

"A railway wagon had been brought right up to the doors of the factory, and about 9:30 o'clock eight men were pushed into each compartment and immediately locked up. There was a rush of women who had succeeded in getting near the factory, but the soldiers brutally dispersed them.

"I then witnessed the most moving spectacle. A great many of the men who had been called up never imagined that they would be deported immediately. They had come without food and suitable clothing, and now they sat there in their wagon, some without caps or hats, shivering with cold, and looking around in despair for some help.

"This moved to tears their more fortunate fellow-citizens, who had been exempted, and those who had foreseen what was going to happen and had brought with them handbags and warm clothes rushed to the doors of the wagon and handed over to the imprisoned men everything in their possession.

"Meanwhile more carriages were coming up, and group after group disappeared, being immediately locked up. The town flamed with excitement. Men who had been liberated went to the homes of their less fortunate companions to announce to their wives and children the sad news of the impending departure of their husbands and fathers. In feverish haste these poor women prepared edibles—bread, chocolate, all that they could find in their desolate homes—selected the warmest clothes, and then ran to the station to see their men. They were allowed to approach the carriages and to hand over the luggage. As the hours went by an endless procession flowed from the neighboring villages, women and old men bringing help to those who were being deported.

"At noon the German officers went to luncheon, and they did not come back for a long time.

"The men of Baulers, among whom were many old people, were still to be examined and were left in torrential rains in the Place Saint Paul at Nivelles during three and a half hours. All through the afternoon some influential citizens and the burgomaster of the district engaged in an endless struggle with the German officers, discussing, and discussing again, watching the moment an officer got tired out and assaulting him immediately with remonstrations and protests in order to save as many men as possible.

Their Spirit Unbroken.

"At about 5:30 P. M. the train was full. It consisted of thirty-two carriages, including no less than 1,000 men from the little town of Nivelles itself, taken haphazard, employed and unemployed. I thought of their wives and children, left behind and deprived of the earnings of the husband and father, and forced to struggle through the hard Winter months with scarcely anything to eat.

"I was suddenly awakened out of my thoughts by a thundering chorus coming from the train, 'Long live the King! Long live Belgium!' and out of all the carriages there rose with wonderful suddenness the chant of the Brabançonne and the Marseillaise.

"Along the railway tracks stood the women and children, screaming and lamenting and waving in despair their last farewell to the deported men. I could bear the sight no longer and went back to town. There I found myself in the midst of a group of soldiers singing as loudly as their throats would allow the 'Gloria Vittoria.' It was the song their comrades sang at the battle of the Yser, when they were being mowed down by the fire of the Belgian guns. This time, of course, they had to celebrate a great victory—one traitful more of slaves had been dispatched."

DEPORTATION LEGAL, GERMANY CONTENDS

Attitude Toward Belgians Is Further Explained in Closing Part of Reply to America.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Assertion that the action of the German Government in the deportation of Belgians is absolutely in accordance with the principles of international law is made in the concluding sections of Germany's reply to the inquiries of the United States concerning this subject, as published in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and given out by the Overseas News Agency. These paragraphs, available today, read:

"The unemployed (Belgians) sent to Germany shall be distributed from central receiving places established in Paltengradow, Guben, Kassel, Meschede, Meunster, Soltau, and Wittenberg. Thence they will be sent to places where they shall be engaged in agricultural and industrial establishments. Of course, they will be excluded from occupations to which a hostile population, according to international law, cannot be coerced.

"If the American Government attaches importance to it, a member of its embassy at Berlin will, with pleasure, be permitted to obtain information about the conditions under which these persons live by personally visiting them.

"The German Government highly deplores that, by the slandering press campaign of her enemies, the conditions explained above have been completely distorted in the United States. The German Government also, and not the least in the interest of the Belgian population, would extremely deplore if, by these distortions, the highly beneficial action of the Relief Committee should be hampered in any way.

"The German Government finally feels obliged to point out the fact that the deportation of the German population from parts of Germany and from German colonies occupied by hostile troops, especially the deportation of women, children, and old persons from Eastern Prussia to Siberia, has, so far as known here, given to neutral States no incentive to take steps with the respective Governments similar to these now taken toward Germany.

"At all events, there could be no doubt that these measures are gross violations of the laws of humanity and of the rules of international law, while, after the explanations given above, the German Government is absolutely in accordance with these principles."

The first part of the German reply transmitted Wednesday, said the German Government believed the United States had been incorrectly informed regarding the cause and execution of the Belgian deportations, and asserted that they had been carried out with all possible consideration and without harshness.

CALLS REPLY DISHONEST.

British Official Reviews Germany's Explanation of Deportations.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—"The German answer to the American Government's protest against forced deportations from Belgium requires very little elucidation to show its dishonesty," said Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Assistant Parliamentary Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, today. He continued:

"The main contention appears to be that, owing to the allied blockade, Belgian workmen have been rendered idle and reduced to starvation, and, out of kindness, the German authorities have offered these workmen employment in Germany. This answer seems to overlook several essential facts."

Sir Maurice reviewed the futile appeals of the American Relief Commission to induce the German authorities to co-operate in relieving the industrial depression in Belgium, and went on.

"Furthermore, local relief committees of Luxemburg province, for instance, have, ever since the initiation of the relief measures, found employment for all the idle on the public roads and in other public works. But three months ago the German authorities of the province entirely suppressed these relief works and forced the people thus thrown out of work to go to Germany.

"Other actions of similar import could be instanced in proof of the hollowness of the German contention. The professed kindness of the German Government toward the unemployed in Belgium in offering them employment in Germany is shown up in its true colors by the multiplicity of authentic details coming out of Belgium of the cruel severity of the Germans in seizing Belgian workers from their homes and families and forcing them into cattle trucks for deportation to Germany where they are employed in the German interest.

"It makes no difference what character of employment is given to those men in Germany—they release just as many Germans for military service in the attempt to abolish the independence of Belgium."

GIVE HIM CIGARS! But give him some that he will smoke. Make it

JEAN VALJEAN

TRULY A CIGAR

Various shapes and sizes

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

Boxes of 25—$2.00 and up

For sale where good cigars are sold

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SANITOL TOOTH POWDER OR PASTE

Active Antiseptic principles destroy every vestige of harmful germ life and aid in preventing tooth decay. Recommended by Dentists.

It's White Because It's Pure

Highest Award—Panama Pacific Exposition

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

Gifts for Men from A Man's Shop Are Sure To Be Rig

BELT SETS

$1.50 to $5.00

Packed One or Two in a Box

Black, Tan and Gray
German and Sterling Silver Buckles

Also Silver Buckles that can be Initialed

A Gift Certificate Permits Personal Selection

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

When you put $20, $23 or $25 into

A Saks Suit or A Saks Overcoat

You are getting $20, $23 or $25 out of it!

¶ First, we make Saks suits and overcoats ourselves. This eliminates middlemen's profits and improves the clothes. Second, we make them in New York. This means that you are getting the New York idea first hand, instead of having it SHIPPED to you. Third, we select our own fabrics. This means that we are able to keep them up to the highest standard of quality. Fourth, we choose our own cutters and tailors. This enables us to ensure the finest workmanship, instead of mere mechanical production.

But the biggest factor of all is that the men who cut our higher price garments also cut our $20, $23 and $25 clothes.

¶ You will never catch us employing inferior talent to cut our popular priced garments. Between a Saks garment at $25 and one at $50 there is a difference of $25 somewhere, in the fabric, the trimmings, and the tailoring. But not in the cut. THERE IS WHERE WE REFUSE TO SAVE! No price ever yet was low enough to induce us to sacrifice the style!!!

At $20, $23 and $25 more fabrics and more models than can be found in any stock of similar character in town, and more style!

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Mr. Croesus Would Have Given A Metric Silk Shirt

FRIEND Croesus, had he lived in A. D., instead of B. C., would have been proud to give or glad to get a rich *Metric Silk Shirt* for Christmas.

$5 for a *Metric Silk Shirt* of fine quality and hefty weight. Top value at the price!

$7.50 for a *Metric Silk Shirt* of finer quality and heavier weight. Top value at the price!

$9 for a *Metric Silk Shirt* of the finest quality and heaviest weight. Top value at the price!

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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Men of Discrimination

Will find just the overcoat they want among these

Men's Exclusive Overcoats

Ready-for-use

Genuinely Hand-tailored

This is the largest assortment of genuinely hand-tailored Men's Overcoats in the City. Fifth Avenue custom tailor models and fabrics for every taste, every purpose—business, dress, motoring, sport or storm.

Men's Chesterfield Overcoats
Business or Dress
Conservative
For general wear. Conservative models, but with modern style refinements.
30.00 to 60.00

Men's Double-breasted Overcoats
Business or Dress
Newest Custom Tailor Models
Military waist, notch velvet collar, flap pockets. Comfortable, though form-fitting.
25.00 to 55.00

Men's Great Coats and Ulsters
For Motoring or Storm
Conservative and Newest 1917 Models
Medium or full length. For motoring, sport or storm. Large storm collars, "zero-weather proof."
30.00 to 45.00

Men's Single-breasted Overcoats
Business or Dress
Newest Custom Tailor Models
Models with velvet collars. Look equally well downtown, "on the Avenue" or in the evening.
25.00 to 55.00

London AQUASCUTUM Coats
Six exclusive models
Warm, Weightless and Shower-proof
"Londoness" in every model and fabrics. Weightless, warmth-retainers, and shower proof.
30.00 to 45.00

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats
Beaver, Otter, Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Collars
Selected matched muskrat skins (backs only) even in sleeves. No pieced skins used anywhere. Highest grade fur collars.
65.00 to 225.00

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th Street

A Separate Shop On the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—New York

MACKENSEN'S ARMY ACROSS JALOMITA

All of Great Wallachia South of Bucharest-Cernavoda Railroad Occupied.

WHOLE FRONT ADVANCING

Russian Cavalry and Infantry in Contact with Invaders West and Southwest of Buzeu.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Field Marshal von Mackensen's Danube army has effected a crossing of the River Jalomita, in Eastern Wallachia, it is announced officially tonight. All along the front in Rumania the Teutonic forces are making progress an earlier statement says. All of Great Wallachia south of the railroad between Bucharest and Cernavoda is now in the hands of the Teutonic forces. The statement follows:

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the wooded Carpathians artillery fire was continued.

In the Gyergyo Mountains and in the Argesul Valley the Russians continue their costly but absolutely unsuccessful attacks.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Favorable progress is being made on the whole front in spite of the great difficulties caused by the condition of the roads.

Great Wallachia, south of the railroad from Bucharest to Cernavoda, has been cleared of enemy forces.

The Bulgarian War Office at Sofia issued the following statement on Dec. 9:

Our troops which crossed the Danube near Turtukai occupied the town of Ancenitza, which had been looted by the enemy. Other troops crossed the Danube near Silistria.

The Bulgarian official statement for Dec. 10 reads:

Bulgarian troops captured the bridgehead on the left bank of the Danube opposite Cernavoda.

A dispatch to the Overseas News Agency from Budapest announces that the crossings of the Danube made by forces of the Central Powers between Turtukai and Cernavoda were mostly by means of pontoons. A portion of the troops, however, marched over the famous Cernavoda bridge, which had not been entirely demolished.

"The petroleum establishments at Campina were little damaged and fell into our hands," adds the dispatch. "The Rumanian detachments at Sinaia had been completely surprised by the course of events and made their escape to Ruzue over the mountain roads. These troops not only left their baggage and cannon, but likewise left their military establishments for the most part intact. Only a few machines were slightly damaged, so that all the works will be in operation in a short time."

In his review of the Rumanian campaign today, the military critic of the Overseas News Agency lays stress upon the strategic menace to the Russian southern front, which he points out has been created by the developments of the Rumanian operations.

"Before the entry of Rumania into the war," he writes, "the Russian southern front rested upon the Bukowina mountains, but since the annihilation of the Rumanian army, and the advance of the Central Powers in Eastern Wallachia, this formerly strong front is now under serious strategic menace.

"The Russian forces have been considerably diminished by the violent attacks made in the wooded Carpathians and in the mountains on the Moldavian frontier. Likewise their auxiliary corps, which are at present in Rumania, have been decimated fruitlessly, and the war material and munitions with which Russia furnished the Rumanians have been, for the most part, lost, and have added considerably to the war material of the Central Powers. The Bulgarian troops, which were formerly tied to the Danube, have been set free along a 500-kilometer front, for other employment. This means particularly an extraordinary increase in strength for the Bulgarian artillery.

"The Central Powers thus have not only gained from an economic standpoint by the capture of Wallachia and the Rumanian oil region; have not only annihilated the Rumanian army, but also by their success in Rumania have weakened Russia in her supplies of men and material. At the same time the Russian southern front has undeniably been threatened. The developments in Entente nations show unmistakably that the Entente is fully conscious of the consequences inevitable from the victorious advance of the Central Powers in Rumania."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 14.—Of the latest operations in Rumania the War Office today had this to say in its official report:

In the wooded Carpathians our artillery successfully bombarded the little town of Korosmezo. Seven fires broke out as a result.

The enemy continued his attacks in the direction of Buzeu (in central Rumania) on Tuesday.

BLOW AT FRENCH TO AID PEACE PLAN?

German Attack at Lassigny on Monday Believed to Have Had That Purpose.

40,000 IN FUTILE ASSAULT

Kaiser's Picked Troops Mowed Down by French Guns—New French Verdun Offensive.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—A German attack on Lassigny, that part of the front nearest to Paris, was made on Monday in great force, says La Liberté's correspondent with the French armies. It appears to have been concerted to coincide with Von Bethmann Hollweg's note, probably with a view to impressing the French by a local success.

"The Germans brought together about 40,000 men from the best divisions," adds the correspondent, "and concentrated corresponding quantities of artillery. The attack was preceded by an intense bombardment lasting for hours.

"The French were not taken by surprise, and received the assaulting waves with a fire from their three-inch guns and machine guns, tearing the ranks terribly. A barrier fire thrown to the rear of the Germans caught the supporting reserves.

"The Germans reached the French trenches over a frontage of 300 yards, but an immediate counterattack enabled the French to regain the trenches. Only a few survivors of the attacking columns escaped. Most of them were killed after stubborn resistance.

"The Germans renewed the assault an hour later, without success. The French heavy artillery dispersed the reserves as they came up."

The bulletin issued by the War Office tonight reads:

Somewhat spirited artillery actions took place south of the Somme, on both banks of the Meuse, and on the heights south of Bonhomme. Calm prevailed on the rest of the front.

The French afternoon statement said merely: "Last night was without incident."

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The War Office tonight issued the following communication:

Last night enemy trenches were entered by us in the neighborhood of Monchy-au-Bois, south of Arras. A number of casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Dugouts filled with his troops were bombed. A raid was attempted against our trenches in the neighborhood of Hulluch, but the enemy failed to enter them. Prisoners were left in our hands.

The usual artillery activity continued today on both sides. Our bombardment of an enemy dump in the neighborhood of Fye (northeast of Albert) set fire to the material collected there, causing large clouds of smoke.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—French troops took the offensive in the Verdun region this evening, according to tonight's supplementary War Office statement, advancing on both banks of the Meuse. The text follows:

On the Somme there has been lively artillery fire in some sectors. French advances were launched this evening on the east bank and the west bank of the Meuse.

The text of the afternoon statement reads:

In some parts of the Somme front there were temporarily heavy artillery engagements.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: Near Le Four de Bais, in the Argonne, French patrols that advanced after a violent preparatory fire were repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the activity of the artillery increased in the afternoon.

To End Greek Crisis.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Fully alive to the dangers of delay in dealing with what he termed the unsatisfactory situation in Greece, Lord Robert Cecil told the House of Commons this afternoon that the Entente Allies were about to present certain demands to the Greek Government for the purpose of clearing it up.

He said the complete blockade of Greek ports did not imply a state of war between Greece and the Entente Allies.

NEW THREAT BY GERMANS.

Will Make Prisoners and Court-Martial Captains of Armed Ships.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The French Naval League has petitioned Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, to give the masters of all armed French merchant ships commissions as Lieutenants in the navy.

The petition is based on the fact that commanders of German submarines have intimated to Captains of French liners that the commanders of armed merchantmen would be made prisoners and court-martialed.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—In the House of Commons today Thomas Macnamara, Financial Under Secretary for the Admiralty, announced that the Admiralty had under earnest consideration the matter of arming merchant ships.

A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and member of the War Council, announced in the House that the Government had taken "such action as it considered necessary" regarding Captain Bialke, who was taken prisoner by the crew of a German submarine after the latter had sunk his steamer, the Calchas.

BIG NEW YORK CARGO SUNK.

Berlin Says British Steamer Carrying Munitions Was Destroyed.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14, (via London.)—A Berlin dispatch says that German submarines, between Nov. 23 and Dec. 8, sank off the French Atlantic Coast, among other vessels, steamships carrying coal cargoes amounting to 17,000 tons, which were on the way to France, and also an English steamship with 6,000 tons of war material, which was proceeding from New York to France.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency today announced the sinking of the French bark Emma Laurens and the British steamer St. Theodore, of 3,500 tons. The crews of both vessels were saved. Another announcement said:

"The steamer Washington, previously reported as having struck a mine on Dec. 11, sank. The crew was picked up by the steamer Harlyn, which was sunk later. Nine lives were lost."

A Reuter dispatch from Christiania reports the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Bjor by a torpedo. The crew was landed.

Austrians Shell Gorizia.

ROME, Dec. 14, (via London.)—The following communication was issued today:

On the Trentino front bad weather has limited the activity of the artillery to duels in the Pasubeno area and on the Asiago plateau.

On the Julian front there has been the usual artillery activity in the Plava sector, east of Vertoibizza, and on the Carso plateau. Some shells fell in Gorizia, and a fire broke out there which was soon extinguished.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Beginning at 9 o'Clock This Morning

A Special Sale and Display of Toilet Requisites

For Men and Women at Very Modest Prices

Ivortus Sets

Ivortus is the best imitation of real ivory manufactured. In tint and grain only an expert can tell one from the other.

Sets engraved free of charge.

At $4.50—Set consisting of Hair Brush, Mirror and Comb, in box complete.

At $6.95—Set consisting of Hair Brush, Mirror, Comb, Shoe Horn, Nail File and Button Hook.

At $8.95—Set consisting of Hair Brush, Mirror, Comb, Shoe Horn, Button Hook, Puff Box and Hair Receiver.

At $12.95—Set consisting of Hair Brush, Comb, Mirror, Shoe Horn, Button Hook, File, Nail Polisher, Clothes Brush, Cuff Box and Hair Receiver.

At $19.50—Set consisting of Hair Brush, Mirror, Comb, Nail Polisher, Clothes Brush, Nail File, Button Hook, Shoe Horn, Cuticle Knife, Puff Box, Hair Receiver and Scissors. All heavyweight pieces.

Sterling Silver Toilet Sets

Appropriate for Christmas Gifts

Packed in Satin-Lined Boxes

Hair Brush and Comb Sets..... $7.50

Hair Brush, Mirror & Comb Set..$17.50

Manicure Sets of 10 pieces, consisting of Nail Polishers, two Salve Jars, Scissors, Nail File, Cuticle Knife, Shoe Horn, Shoe Hook, Toothbrush and Nail Brush.$11.75

Manicure Sets of eight pieces, consisting of Nail Polisher, two Salve Jars, Scissors, Nail File, Cuticle Knife, Shoe Horn and Shoe Hook.....$10

Toilet Sets of 10 pieces, consisting of Hair Brush, Mirror, Comb, two Salve Jars, Nail File, Button Hook, Shoe Horn, Nail Polishers and Scissors.....$26.50

Military Set, consisting of Brushes and Comb $10

Military Set of five pieces, consisting of Military Brushes, Clothes Brush, Hat Brush and Comb.....$17.50

Christmas Suggestions for Men

$5 Auto Strop Razors.....$4.49
$1 Dominoe Duplex Razors..... 85c
$1 Ever-Ready Razors..... 85c
Shaving Brushes.....50c to $6.00 each
Nickel Shaving Stand Mirrors....$1.25
Ebony Clothes Brushes..$1 to $3.75 pair
$5 Gillette Safety Razors.....$4.49
$1 Jem, Jr., Razors..... 85c
Hollow Ground Razors, 75c, $1.25 & $2.50
Nickel Shaving Stands, $1.95 to $2.95
Pocket Knives, in pearl, $1.50 to $4.50
Ebony Military Brushes, price per pair .....$1.50 to $12.50

Pocket Knives, stag handles, 39c to $2.95

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Boys' Apparel Shop

A Separate Shop on the Fifth Floor

Useful Gifts for Boys — at Special Prices

Special for To-day

Boys' Winter Overcoats

8 to 18 years

The best values this season

Belted back models of plain or fancy weaves in gray, brown or heather mixtures. Novelty worsted linings that were selected for their wearing qualities.

Special 9.75

Small Boys' Overcoats

2 to 10 years

Of chinchilla, kersey, frieze and tweeds lined with durable worsteds

Special 7.50

All Our Boys' Overcoats

Warranted All Wool

This means they are "literally"—not "commercially" all wool—clean, springy firm fibre that wears long and looks well.

Boys' Mackinaws

6 to 18 years

New belted model made of genuine Mackinaw cloth—modest or striking plaids in gray, blue, green, red or brown colorings. Nothing sturdier for general knock-about wear. There is a snappy mannishness to Mackinaws that young fellows like.

6.75 and 9.75

Special for To-day

Boys' and Youths' Sweaters

Worsted Angora Finish Sweaters, in blue, green, brown mixtures. Sizes 28 to 34. *Special* 4.95

Muffler, to match 2.00 Skating Caps 1.35

Boys' Blanket Robes

Blanket Robes, assorted patterns. 8 to 18 years. *Special* 2.95

London Regimental Ties

For Youths and Boys

Of superior quality silk in all the regimental colorings. *Special* .65

Boys' Tan Raincoats

Of tan Asian Cloth, lined with rubber, guaranteed waterproof. 4 to 18 years. *Special* 2.95

Sou'wester Hat, black or tan rubber, .95

Boys' Skating Shoes

Of black Box Calfskin, strap and buckle around ankle. Sizes 2 to 6. *Special* 4.50

Boys' Storm King Boots

Storm King Rubber Boots of highest grade rubber, high cut, with strap and buckle.

Sizes 11 to 2. 2.95 Sizes 3 to 6 3.95

Fur Coats For Motoring

Bundled up snug in one of these heavy fur motor coats you will take more than ordinary pleasure in your Winter driving, for there is nothing you might wear that offers more successful resistance to the cutting winds.

Natural Raccoon Overcoats, $64.75

A well-tailored garment of selected natural skins, cut in a full auto model, with plenty of style and smartness. Large shawl collar. Lined with wool throughout.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor, Broadway **Macy's** On Sale To-day

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

A Gift You Owe to Yourself

EVERY man owes it to himself to be dressed in good looking, well tailored timely fashioned clothes. An Overcoat or a Suit is one of the few things he wants to select himself. Why not be good to yourself this Christmas? Make your choice from this better than usual, rightly priced assortment of

Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats at $19.75

650 Smart Suits

Fancy Mixed Worsteds, soft finished Cassimeres and Unfinished Worsteds, made up in English soft roll sacks and conservative models. No style is limited to any one of these fabrics, for variety marks this assortment; excellently tailored from start to finish.

425 Overcoats

Ulsterettes and Pinch Backs of Kersey or Thibet; Loose Fitting Box Coats and Form Fitting Coats of Oxford Coatings and Cheviots; Ulsters and Chesterfields of Vicuna and other serviceable fabrics—in fact, almost any combination of weave and style a man might want to wear.

Men's Winter Overcoats, $14.75

Mighty good coats that look right from the collars to the bottom seams, at a within-the-reach price. Pinch Backs, Double Breasteds, Semi-form Fitting Coats, Loose English Box Coats and Chesterfields, made of heavy, warm Overcoatings.

Youths' Suits and Overcoats, $14.75

Ages 15 to 20 years.

A variety of styles and fabrics that are popular with young chaps this season.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Extraordinary Values

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS

Although the costs of labor, furs and high-grade Coat fabrics have greatly increased within the past few months, our prices will not be advanced.

Overcoats, as illustrated, of Black or Oxford Cloth, lined with Natural Muskrat; collar of Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal or Natural Beaver.

54.00

FUR DEPARTMENT—Fourth Floor

An Important Offering Today of

Men's Fine Imported Handkerchiefs

From our great $20,000 Christmas stock, the largest ever assembled from the leading mills of Europe and America.

White with colored initial and colored or white border. Six for 95c

Fine linen with hand-drawn hem or with tape corded border and hand-embroidered initials. Six for $1.50

Sheer linen with plain or corded borders and hand-embroidered initials. Hand-drawn hems. Six for $2

White with Appenzell embroidered initial. Six for $4.25

White linen with corded borders and hand-embroidered initials. Six for $3

Of Egyptian cotton with white borders. Six for 55c

Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, 50c to $1; Silk Handkerchiefs with colored border and embroidered initial at 50c; together with a wonderful assortment of pure linen and cotton handkerchiefs in plain white or with fancy colored borders at 25c to $2.50 each are also included in this great sale and display.

Broadway at 34th St. **Saks & Company** Phone Greeley 2626

PROHIBITION BILL IS BEFORE CONGRESS

House Judiciary Committee Decides to Report National Measure—Also Suffrage Resolution.

FAVORS DRY SIDE, 12 TO 7

But Votes for Women Issue Is Submitted Without Recommendation—For Cost of Living Inquiry Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—National prohibition and woman suffrage questions that have troubled members of the Judiciary Committee for several years, were thrust into the House itself today when the committee voted to report resolutions proposing constitutional amendments enacting those reforms.

The resolution of Representative Webb of North Carolina, Chairman of the committee, for nation-wide prohibition goes into the House with a favorable report from the committee. The resolution of Representative Baker of California for an equal suffrage amendment, popularly known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, was reported without recommendation and to take its place on the calendar.

The committee voted 12 to 7 to report favorably Chairman Webb's resolution, which provides that "the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, and importation for sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation thereof, are prohibited."

Those opposing the report on the prohibition resolution were Representatives Gard of Ohio, Igoe of Missouri, and Steele of Iowa, Democrats, and Danforth of New York, Walsh of Massachusetts, Graham of Pennsylvania, and Dyer of Missouri, Republicans. Representatives Dale and Chandler of New York were absent. All other members of the committee voted for the Webb resolution.

An attempt was again made to link the suffrage and prohibition resolutions, a procedure which resulted in a failure to report either resolution last session. When this suggestion was defeated the committee voted on the separate resolutions. On the suffrage proposition a compromise was reached that it be presented to the House without recommendation from the committee.

Opponents of equal suffrage are not particularly averse to this arrangement, as they believe suffrage will be defeated by a larger vote than was rolled up against it two years ago. A two-thirds vote on each is required in both houses if the prohibition and suffrage amendments are to be submitted to the States for ratification.

The suffrage resolution provides that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

Without serious opposition the House Judiciary Committee reported another important resolution today. This, introduced by Representative Borland of Missouri, directs the Federal Trade Commission to conduct an inquiry into the high cost of living. The President is requested to direct all Government departments to assist in this inquiry, which is to consider the production, transportation, marketing, and supply of all food products.

BULGARS SHELL MONASTIR.

Several Victims Reported Among Citizens—Whole Front Under Fire.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The communication on the progress of hostilities in Macedonia issued by the War Department this afternoon reads as follows:

Artillery of the enemy on Dec. 13 bombarded the entire Serbian front and the city of Monastir. There were several victims among the civilian population of Monastir. Our batteries responded efficaciously. No infantry forces were engaged.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office issued today the following statement concerning the Macedonian front:

Attacks launched by the Serbians east of the Cerna broke down with heavy losses before the Bulgarian positions.

A Bulgarian Army Headquarters report from Sofia under date of Aug. 10:

On the Macedonian front after drum-fire, the enemy attacked Trnova and Height 1,248, being repulsed. Likewise, attacks on the broad front from Dobrimir to Makovo failed. The enemy nowhere obtained any success.

MILK FOR POLISH BABIES.

Germany Permits Relief Measures and Challenges the Entente.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Rockefeller War Relief Commission, says an Overseas News Agency announcement today, has obtained permission to import from Switzerland eighty tons of condensed milk a month.

"Eleven thousand five hundred babies in Warsaw and 5,000 in Lodz," adds the statement, "will thus receive a daily ration of milk. The German railroads will ship this milk free of charge."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung points out that the Rockefeller Commission in several previous instances has provided the Polish population with supplies which could be only obtained abroad. It expresses the hope that Switzerland will be able to provide this quantity of milk regularly, but considers it rather doubtful, saying that Swiss milk production has been curtailed through measures taken by the Entente in stopping the importation of important fodder products, and adds: "Now the Entente has an opportunity to furnish proofs of its alleged friendship for the Poles."

JAIL FOR CANADIAN OFFICER.

Col. Pagnuelo Gets Six Months for Speech Suggesting Desertion.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 14.—Colonel Pagnuelo of Montreal, a prominent lawyer and commander of the 206th Canadian Overseas Regiment, was today condemned to serve six months in jail. He was found guilty of addressing the men of his battalion, at the time it was broken up at Valcartier Camp into reinforcement units for Bermuda and elsewhere, in terms which would encourage them to desert.

A court-martial found that he told his regiment that the battalion funds would not be used to bring them back. The Government has confirmed the sentence of the court-martial.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av. cor. Rockaway Av.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST. — BROADWAY — 33rd ST.

Speaking of Neckwear Sales:

Men's Beautiful Neckties

At Special Sale Prices

A great accumulation gathered from several prominent concerns which have served GIMBEL regular stocks for years. In rich holiday boxes and perhaps the choicest assortment of elegant patterns we have seen in many years.

At 39c	*At* 65c	*At* 85c	*At* $1.10
Regular 55c Neckwear. Open end 4-in-hands. Remarkable variety of color combinations, stripes, figures, scrolls.	Regular $1 Neckwear. Large sized 4-in-hands. Very effective designs and new colorings. An immense quantity.	Regular $1.25 and $1.50 Ties. Open end 4-in-hands. Rich quality silks. Many rare color combinations and effects.	Regular $1.65 and $2 Ties. An exceptional quality. Big, broad variety of rich American silk in handsome designs and color effects.

On the Main Floor—Just Off Broadway and 33rd St. On Sale Today and Saturday.

Men's Overcoats & Suits

In Winter Weights **$19.50** *Men's Store Fourth Floor*

Styles and sizes for both young men and mature men. All are thoroughly good garments, carefully hand tailored. The GIMBEL Standard is back of these Overcoats and Suits, and we count on its making many more permanent patrons among men who want good clothes at a fair price.

Some of the overcoats are full silk lined; others quarter silk lined. Single or double-breasted model. Chesterfield model and the regular ulster.

The suits comprise the 1916 models in a variety of fabrics and color effects too extensive to permit detailed description.

The Aervento Raincoat
A Good Gift for Men

This new raincoat for men is, as its name implies, a ventilating coat—a welcome innovation for comfort and healthfulness. It serves as a stylish top coat as well, and is made of the season's latest fabrics in loose-fitted, trench and pinch-back models.

At $10, $15, $18.50, $20, $22.50, $25, $30 and $35

GIMBELS MEN'S STORE, Fourth Floor.

ESTABLISHED 1847 PARIS · 13 Rue de la Paix LONDON 175 New Bond St.

PEARL EARRINGS

Pearls ranging from sixty grains to more than two hundred grains

Cartier
712 Fifth Avenue
New York

JAPAN. Wanted, Direct Dealings in Imitation Wax Pearl Beads.

I am the sole Manufacturer and Patentee of the above, and am now in a position to open direct dealings with American Customers. Samples and prices on application. Manufacturing capacity over 95,000 bunches per month. T. FUJIMOTO, Pearl Bead Manufacturer, Export Dept., Itachibori, 1-chome, Osaka, Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Offices: NORTH POLE. SANTA CLAUS, President.

RECEIVER'S No.	TIME FILED	CHECK

CAMMEYER—I'm starting for your Big Shoe Store, and soon you will hear the sound of my reindeer sleighs as I rush along. I'll bring CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for all GOOD BOYS AND GIRLS who wear CAMMEYER SHOES. Expect me on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, to remain till Christmas Eve. SANTA CLAUS.

CAMMEYER

6th Ave & 20th St. NEW YORK

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Today and Saturday

CLEARANCE REDUCTIONS

All This Season's Stock

NONE C. O. D. NO EXCHANGES NO APPROVALS

WOMEN'S — *150 Suits, 95 Coats, 85 Dresses* — MISSES'

Reductions and Savings Enumerated Below

¼ to ⅓ Reductions in
Women's Winter Suits
Copies of Paris Models and All Fur Trimmed
This season's best and latest models, taken from our regular stocks, consisting of Broadcloth, Wool Velour and Velveteen, reproductions from Lanvin, Cheruit and Bernard, in the most fashionable colors.
Values $42.50 to $52.50.
To **34.50** Close

⅓ to ½ Reductions in
Misses' Winter Suits
Sizes 14 to 20 years and also suitable for small women
Smartly Tailored Suits of Diagonal Serge, Gabardine and Checks, in a variety of the season's clever styles—and most desirable colorings—beautifully satin lined and interlined.
Heretofore $29.50, $34.50, $37.50.
To **18.50** Close

11,500 Yards
Fashionable Silks
At Attractive Reductions

3,000 yds. Black Dress Satin
36 inches wide. Imported, soft finish, pure dye.
Regular $2.75 quality.
2.00

2,000 yds. Satin Crepe Charmeuse
In black and a choice selection of desirable colors; one of the best weaves of the season; 40 inches wide.
Good value at $3.00 yard.
1.95

2,500 yds. Imported Black Taffeta
Superior grade Black Dress Taffeta, pure dye and Lyons finish, 40 inches wide.
Regularly $2.25 yard.
1.65

4,000 yds. Brocades and Plaids
Brocade and Plaid Silks and Satins, in a great variety of designs and color combinations, suitable for dresses and rich coat linings; 36 inches wide.
$3.50 and $4.00 quality.
3.00

Extraordinary Values in
Misses' and Women's
Smart Winter Coats
Handsomely trimmed with fur, or plain tailored for utility wear.

No. 84, $34.50

Misses' Daytime Coats
14 to 20 years and small women.

No. 84—*(as illustrated)*—**French Model Coat** of Winter weight Wool Jersey, in smart Heather mixtures and plain colors, handsomely lined and interlined throughout with satin; high, convertible fur collar. *Value $42.50* — **34.50**

Wool Tweed Utility Coats in a variety of mixtures, Cravenette proofed, suitable for fair or stormy weather, also as a general utility coat for travel or motor. A very acceptable Xmas gift. **Very specially priced** — **14.50**

Coats for Women
In all regular sizes.

No. 86—*(as illustrated)*—**Copy of a Bernard Model,** in Wool Velour, with deep fur collar; full satin lined and warmly interlined. *Value $45.00* — **37.50**

Utility and Rain Coats, of English tweeds, Cravenette proofed; in smart new models; useful in fair or rough weather. **Specially priced** — **19.50**

Rain Coats of Imported Gabardine—Detachable belted model, with convertible roll collar and mannish patch pockets—in tan, blue and black. **Specially priced** — **15.50**

No. 86, $37.50

Coatings and Dress Fabrics
Including Broadcloth, Velours, Bolivia, Serge, Gabardine, Poplin and Wool Coatings in suit, skirt and coat lengths.
Reduced to Close at 75c to 3.00 yard

2,500 yds. Velour de Laine
Of superior quality in navy, black and brown, for Tailor Suits, Coats and Skirts.
Regularly $2.75 yard.
1.95

2,000 yds. Fashionable Coatings
Unusual and smart color combinations in Scotch Tweed effects, Checked Plaids and Zibeline Mixtures. 58 inches.
Regularly $3.00, $3.50 yard.
1.95

Clearance of Semi-Made Skirts
Attractive models in Serge, Cheviots, Homespun, Tweeds, Checks and other desirable fabrics for street and sports wear.
Special at
3.50 4.50 5.50

Clearance of
65 Women's Dresses
In All Regular Sizes
A collection of smart models in Serge, Charmeuse and Taffeta, suitable for walking, afternoon and evening wear.
Values up to $37.50
28.50

Clearance of
Misses' Smart Dresses
14 to 20 years and small women
High class frocks assembled from our regular stock, and suitable for all-year-round wear, consisting of Serges, Crepe de Chine Combinations with Silk and Velveteen.
Values $22.50 to $25.00
15.00 and 19.75

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Gifts With Youthful Spirit

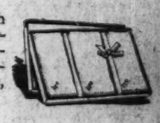
Recognized as the authoritative specialty house for young people's apparel, it is but natural that gift articles from this store should most perfectly reflect the tastes of young people.

De Pinna offers a large and varied stock of things appropriate for presentation.

Wool Blankets and Pillow Covers for Prep. Schools and Colleges, with correct insignia. Blankets, $9.50 Pillow Covers, $5.50

Imported Swiss Silk Mufflers, $7.50 to $12.

Misses' Skating Set—Cap and Scarf, $5.50 Other Sets, from $1.50



Imported Irish Linen Handkerchiefs with Fancy Colored Initial, Box of Six, $2.

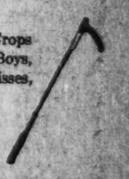
Boys' and Young Men's Neckwear of Imported Silks, $1.50 to $4

Complete Even. Dress Sets, $10 to $12

Skating Shoes with Skates attached—Boys' and Girls', $9.50 Young Men's and Misses', $10 and $10.50

English Travelling Bag, Tan, $10.50 Black, $18. Others from $7.50.

Boys' and Young Men's House Robe—tan, imported Vicuna; Ages 4 to 16, $16.50 Sizes 36 to 40, $25



English Riding Crops and Whips for Boys, Young Men and Misses, $2.50 to $10

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

AN OBVIOUS CONCLUSION

The bigger a building operation is, the less disposed is the Owner to make his selection of a Contractor *lightly*, so that perhaps it is more obvious than significant that this Company has been so consistently selected of late years to conduct the greatest building operations of the age.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

"TREE OF LIGHT" ARRIVES.

Workmen Are Preparing to Raise It in Madison Square.

The big Christmas tree, which is to stand illuminated in Madison Square from Christmas Eve until New Year's Day, was received last night from Westbury, and workmen began their preparations to get it raised and wired for the illumination. The tree is seventy-five feet high.

The community chorus of 1,000 voices will sing on the night of Dec. 26, and at the same time French soldiers in the trenches will be singing "March, March," a song written for the celebration, thousands of copies of which have been sent to France.

The "Tree of Light," as it will be called, is the result of the work of anonymous givers. Contributions for the celebration have come from all over the world and have found their way to the committee through the Post Office Department. Other cities are taking up the work.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A way to relieve yourself of Indigestion

Sip Man-a-cea Water with each meal. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

MAN-A-CEA

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Only Seven Votes Against It—Contains Literacy Test, and a Veto Is Expected.

LIKELY TO BE READOPTED

Necessary Two-thirds Vote Available in Both Houses—Bill Contains No Japanese Clause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Immigration bill, with the literacy test attached, passed the Senate this afternoon by the overwhelming vote of 64 to 7. It is now in the hands of a conference committee of the Senate and House for final revision. Only slight changes in its phraseology are expected, however, before it is sent to the President. Members of Congress are expecting that Mr. Wilson will veto it, but the vote with which it was approved this afternoon has given those in charge of the bill confidence that it will be repassed by the necessary two-thirds and will become a law in spite of the President's opposition.

One amendment was adopted today before the final vote was taken, qualifying the provision excluding "those who teach or advocate the destruction of property by exempting such destruction of property" as might occur in the course of a war, revolution, or political insurrection. The amendment was proposed by Senator Hardwick of Georgia as a substitute for one offered by Senator La Follette striking out the clause altogether on the ground that it would have prevented the promoters of such movements as the Boston Tea Party from coming here had their action been taken in another country. Senator La Follette feared the danger of excluding mere political offenders.

Senator Phelan of California made a final attempt to get an anti-Japanese restriction into the bill by seeking reconsideration of his amendment prohibiting the entrance of "picture brides"—Japanese women imported by men here who have gone through a marriage ceremony with their prospective brides' photographs, thus complying with the provision of the Japanese agreement which admits the wives of Japanese already here. The attempt was defeated.

As passed the bill contains the amendment decided upon by the Senate committee excluding Asiatic immigration by geographical limitation within certain lines of latitude and longitude, which expressly except Japan from the provisions of the bill. This amendment conforms with a request of the Japanese Embassy that nothing be inserted which might suggest a failure on the part of Japan to live up to its "gentlemen's agreement" to prevent Japanese coolies from emigrating to continental United States. The only amendment which the Senators from the Pacific Coast have been able to secure in their four-day fight for more stringent regulation of Japanese immigration is one providing in general terms that the present bill shall in no way affect the force of any existing treaty or agreement.

President Wilson vetoed a similar bill when it came before him early in his term of office because it contained the literacy test, and it is generally understood that he has not changed his opinion of the proposition. With today's overwhelming vote, however, and the vote of the House of Representatives last April passing the bill, 308 to 87, both houses have gone on record as approving it with more than enough margin to enact it into law over the President's veto. The seven Senators who voted against it today were Brandegee, Colt, Husting, Martine, du Pont, Phelan, and Reed.

WILL LET TARNOWSKI PASS.

No Safe Conduct, Washington Hears, but Also No Molestation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—While it is practically settled that no safe conduct will be issued by the Entente allied Governments to Count Tarnowski, the newly appointed Austrian Ambassador, it is also confidently expected that he will be permitted to pass through the blockade lines, like any other civilian passenger, on the Danish steamship on which he will sail from Copenhagen for New York on Saturday. In this way an embarrassing precedent will be avoided.

The decision not to issue formal safe conduct for Count Tarnowski will leave unimpaired the right of the French Government to persist in its refusal to permit the passage through the Entente lines of Fuad Bey, whom the Turkish Government has for some time past been seeking to dispatch to Washington as its Ambassador.

LA FOLLETTE SPLITS PARTY.

Divides Republican Vote in Election of Senate President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin caused the first split since the election between the conservative and progressive factions of the Republican Party in the Senate this afternoon by nominating Senator Clapp of Minnesota as President pro tempore in opposition to Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the regular Republican nominee. Senator Saulsbury of Delaware was nominated by the Democratic majority.

Mr. Clapp, who was absent from the chamber, received five votes, those of Senators Borah of Idaho, Cummins and Kenyon of Iowa, La Follette of Wisconsin, and Norris of Nebraska. Senator Saulsbury was elected with a plurality of 18 votes over Senator Gallinger, who received 24.

Let ARMOUR'S Domestic Science Department Help You Reduce Your Table Costs!

EVERYONE knows *two* of the great aims of Armour—purveyor of foods to the American people. That *increased production* for this country's farms ranks high as an Armour ambition, is well understood. Further, that Armour is continually seeking *new economies in marketing* these products best, is a matter of common knowledge. But Armour has a *third* aim, which, less well known, is probably *greatest* of them all.

The ideal which Armour is striving to achieve is *ECONOMICAL USE of every Armour product.*

For no one understands better than Armour that the *average* American income is under $800 a year, of which nearly half (43%) is spent for food, and almost a quarter (23%) for meats and meat products.

Since Armour is *not* a producer of raw materials, and has *no* control over production costs, and since the profits of the Armour organization are approximately but three cents on every dollar's worth of business done (much too little to in any way *affect* prices), *the one thing Armour can do to reduce living costs is to show the housewife how to use foods BETTER.*

To this end Armour maintains a large and thoroughly equipped *Domestic Science Department* under the direction of Mrs. Jean Prescott Adams. This department is at the *free service* of every woman throughout the United States.

The work this Department performs is important.

Through lectures before women's clubs, church societies and other organizations, through classes and demonstrations at Armour Plants and Branch Houses, through special newspaper articles and household pages, and through a voluminous correspondence extending into every state in the Union, the Domestic Science Department has saved thousands upon thousands of dollars for housekeepers.

It has thrown *a new light on home economics* for a great multitude of users, showing them how to get *greater value* out of the foods they buy, how to bring meats, packaged fruits, fish, vegetables and every other Armour Product to their tables in the best possible way.

That *Armour* should seek to render this valuable service is perfectly logical when one considers *the broad-gauged policy* upon which this great organization is based.

Fullest value and fairest prices! Could any ideal be higher? Could *anything* be more important to *you?*

When you have considered this carefully and grasped the essential truth contained in it—that *your interests are Armour's interests*—you will realize why it is important to your own pocketbook and health that you *insist upon Armour foods for your table.*

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

I-1015

Buy Direct From the Manufacturer

All Wool Irish Frieze Ulster with Soft Kid Leather Lining at $25.00

With Removable Leather Lining (Two Coats in One) $35.00

Complete Assortment of Fur Lined and Outside Fur Coats for Motor and Street Wear

INTERNATIONAL COAT CO.

LONDON-DUPLEX

114-116 Fifth Avenue, Southwest Corner 17th St. New York City

Take Elevator to Sixth Floor
Open Daily Including Saturday
From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

For Personal Wear

During the holiday season—

or for Holiday Gifts

Furs of Superior Elegance

COATS—of Ermine, Sable, Broadtail, Mole, Seal & Baby Caracul—at $195, $375, $550, $675, $850, $1,000 upwards.

COATEES & CAPES—of Ermine, Kolinsky, Mole, Skunk and Seal—at $145, $275, $375, $450 and $600.

FASHIONABLE LONG STOLES—Of Sable, Ermine, Kolinsky, Mole and Seal—at $145, $195, $250 upwards.

SMART SCARFS AND COLLARS—Of Natural Silver and Blue Fox, Cross Fox, Black, White and Red Fox, Skunk, Beaver, Seal, etc.—at $95, $145, $195, $275, $395, $575 upwards.

EXQUISITE FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS
HANDSOME GOWNS & DRESSES
SMART TAILLEUR & COSTUME SUITS
FRENCH HAND-MADE BLOUSES
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
PARIS NOVELTIES

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Chauffeur's Double-Breasted Overcoats at $25

¶ Made for service and comfort, demonstrating in forceful manner that Saks apparel for the Chauffeur solves the problem of securing correctly styled and perfect-fitting garments at a popular price.

¶ Double-breasted model with belted back. Made of all-wool Oxford grey whipcord and wool lined throughout. Sixth Floor.

WATCHES-DIAMONDS ON CREDIT
EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED LOWEST PRICES
CALL, WRITE OR PHONE.
AGENT CALLS
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.
6 MAIDEN LANE PHONE CORTLANDT 3547

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7.
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

A MASS MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN

Carnegie Hall on Friday Evening, December 15th

AT 8:30 O'CLOCK

To Protest Against the Crimes of the Imperial German Government in Its Treatment of the Belgian People

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE MEETING IS:

1. THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER
2. ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN *The Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning*
3. ADDRESS - - - - - - - *James M. Beck*
4. THE BELGIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM *"The Brabanconne."*
5. ADDRESS - - - - - - - *Alton B. Parker*
6. ADDRESS - - - - - - - *Elihu Root*
7. RESOLUTIONS
8. AMERICA

The Last Cable From the Belgian Government Reads as Follows:

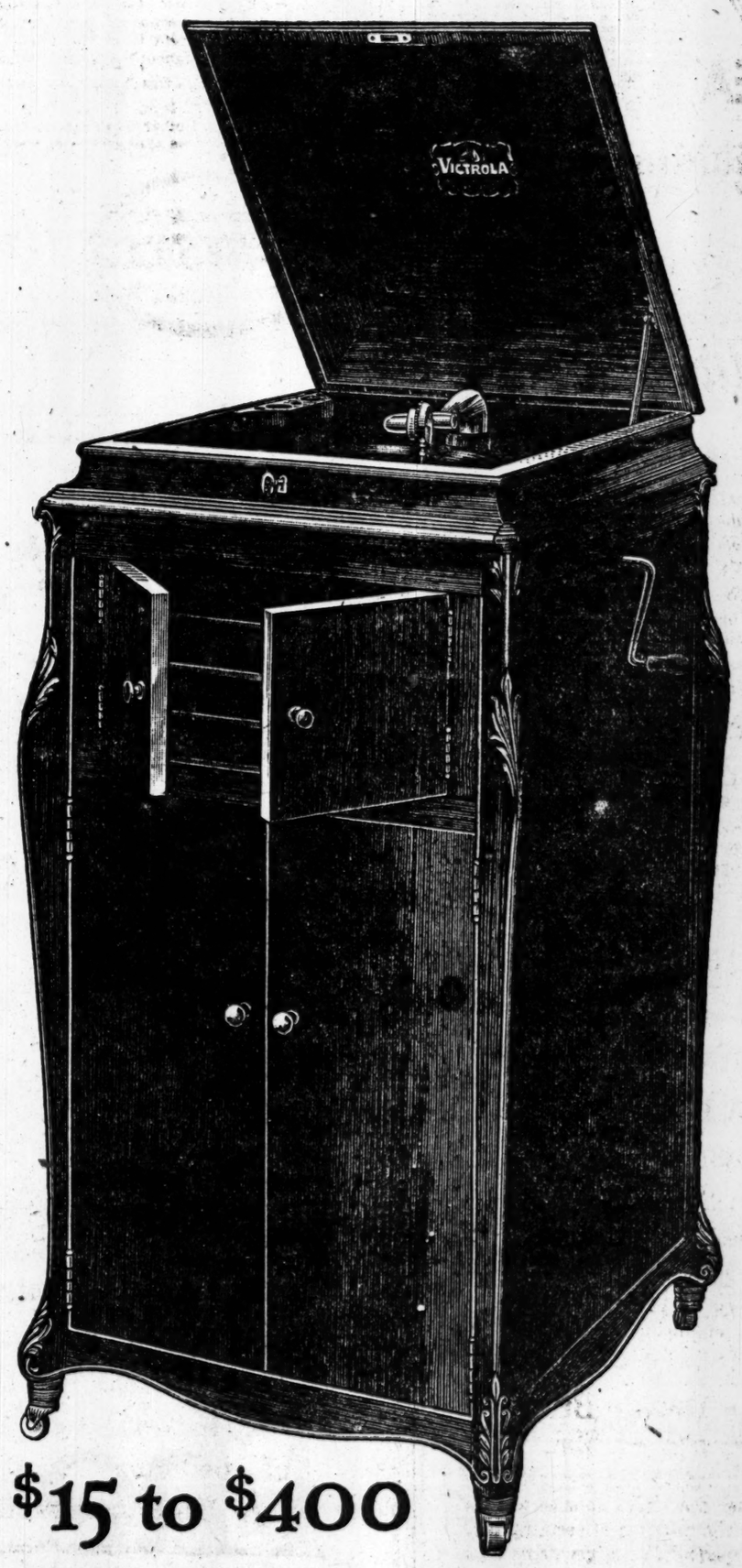
"This slavery is being carried out in the utmost barbarity and brutality and several thousands of the more reluctant have been put in prison on starvation rations in order to induce them to sign 'free' contracts."

Admission by tickets which can be procured at Putnams bookstore, from Joseph Bucklin Bishop, 59 Wall Street, and at the Hall. The meeting will commence at 8:30. Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the identifying label on all genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.

Victrola

Mighty as Caruso
Faultless as Melba
Tender as Paderewski
Sweet as Mischa Elman
Droll as Harry Lauder
Martial as Sousa



The Victrola is all artists and all instruments in one. It gives you the actual tones of the renowned singers and instrumentalists of the world. It is the genius, the power, the beauty of every voice and every instrument. It is the supreme musical instrument of all time.

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HOLIDAYS
Some of Our Best Brands.
Large Bottles.

Port Wine,	60c & $1.00
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Assorted Cases at reduced prices.
Dewey's Port & Olive Oil, $1 Large Bot.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co.,
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PROPOSES TO PLACE BRITISH ON RATIONS

Diminution in Consumption of Staple Supplies Necessary, Food Controller Declares.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Baron Devonport, speaking for the first time as Food Controller in the House of Lords today, said the solution of the food question resolved itself into a system of rationing; it was not enough to maintain the food supplies, it was overwhelmingly essential that they be distributed fairly.

The Food Controller said his first duty would be to ascertain the quantity of food stocks available and the stocks visible. There were many unpatriotic people, he said, trying to get hold of supplies in excess of their wants.

"My remedy," said Baron Devonport, "will be to adjust the supplies coming into the country so that everybody will have an equal chance of getting a fair share—no more and no less. On account of many people buying up supplies sugar cannot be got at all. A remedy must be found for that. Possibly the only way will be by a system of rationing."

It was obvious, Baron Devonport added, that a general diminution in the consumption of staple food was necessary. At present this diminution could only be brought about by voluntary abstinence, but if voluntary abstinence was not successful it would be necessary to make abstinence compulsory.

PLEADS FOR INVESTORS.

They Are Ready to Help Railroads, John Muir Says.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 14.—John Muir, Chairman of the Railway Investors' League, New York, told the Central States Conference on Rail and Water Transportation, in an address this afternoon, that the investor was the real owner of the railroads.

"There has been going on for the past ten years persistent absorption of railway stocks and bonds by the man of moderate means—the small investor," Mr. Muir said. "Throughout the country there is a great army of investors ready to supply money for the railroad development which the country so badly needs. If these investors can be convinced that capital invested in the railroads will be given proper consideration in the solving of all problems, that most pressing problem, the raising of the great amount of money needed for new construction and development, can be easily solved."

Mr. Muir rehearsed the conflict between the railroad executives and employes and the passage of the Adamson law.

"The brotherhoods made a great mistake," he declared. "Their course will not stand the test. The railroads, under present conditions, cannot stand for the demand of the brotherhoods and continue successful operations."

Schwab to Give College $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the new owner of the steel works at Sparrows Point, has informed his Baltimore friends that he will endow St. Francis College, his Alma Mater, at Loretto, Penn., with $2,000,000. The larger part of the gift is to be devoted to the erection of new buildings to replace the older ones and to construct additional buildings as required by the growth of the institution.

PLAN REGULAR MAIL BY AEROPLANE LINE

Post Office Department Is Considering a Chicago-New York Service with Time Schedules.

WOULD FLY BY NIGHT

Three Stations on the Trip—Ruth Law Calls Night Journeys Impractical.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Regular aeroplane mail service between New York and Chicago is being considered by the Post Office Department. The announcement was made today that the plan was regarded as practicable and might be established with part of the proposed $100,000 postal appropriation for experimental aerial service.

Department officials estimate that the flight of 720 miles could be made in from six to fourteen hours, with an average time of eight hours, and a load of from 500 to 1,000 pounds of mail. Flying would be at night, a plane leaving each city at 6 P. M., alighting at three regular stations, near Williamsport, Penn.; Niles, and Napoleon, Ohio, where extra machines, fuel, and equipment parts would be maintained. At Niles a second machine would be taken on relay. Eventually emergency alighting stations might be established every twenty-two miles, each equipped with powerful guiding lights.

The postal authorities suggest that letters dispatched before 6 o'clock at either New York or Chicago would be delivered normally before 9 o'clock the following morning, but under the best conditions and with special messenger service might be delivered soon after midnight.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Post Office officials began an investigation today of the plan for postal aeroplane service between Chicago and New York. Captain E. L. West, Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, who is to report on the subject, said that aeroplane service was bound to come.

The announcement of the plan for aeroplane mail service between New York and Chicago was received with enthusiasm in aeronautical circles here, and the general opinion was that it was practicable.

Discussing the proposal as an experienced aviator, Miss Ruth Law, who made the record flight of 8 hours 55 minutes and 35 seconds from Chicago to New York, said:

"I hope that Congress will appropriate the money, so that the actual possibilities of aeroplane mail service may be determined. I believe that such a service between New York and Chicago, although it would encounter many difficulties, could be made to work. I understand, however, that the plan proposed contemplates night flying, and I must criticise it in this point. The difficulties of maintaining a day service would be sufficient. Why increase them to the point of disaster by attempting a night service?

"I have done enough night flying to know what it is, and I can say emphatically that a night service between New York and Chicago at this time is not possible. The single question of emergency landings would present an insolvable problem. But if the flights were attempted in the day time with proper arrangements, I believe that the service might be developed to real utility."

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, speaking of the plan, said:

"Given the appropriation, the plan is practical and feasible in every way. The only tentative thing about it is that there is a possibility that Congress may not allow the $100,000 asked for by the officers of the Post Office Department. The Post Office authorities have done their best to encourage this development ever since 1911, and now that Ruth Law and Victor Carlstrom and other aviators have shown the possibility of making long-distance non-stop flights Congress also will allow the appropriation needed to establish the aeroplane mail service.

"I wish to add that THE NEW YORK TIMES in promoting the flight of Victor Carlstrom and the air carrying of mail between Chicago and New York gave great impetus to the plan and was influential, I believe, in bringing it much nearer to realization."

Henry Woodhouse, a member of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club, who has worked for the establishment of airplane mail service, was enthusiastic over the announcement. He said:

"The plan of the Post Office to establish a regular aeroplane mail service between New York and Chicago is progressive, will be of value for the purpose of training aviators for national defense, and is practical in every way. If Congress will appropriate the $100,000, the monetary problem which has blocked previous attempts to establish an airline mail service will be solved."

Other members of the Aero Club joined in indorsing the plan.

Lecture on Farm Problems.

"The Farm Labor Problem, the Farm Manager and the Farm Hand" will be the subject of a talk by Edward Van Alstyne, Director of the Farmers' Institue, New York State Department of Agriculture, at 305 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon.

WILL ERECT A PEACE BELL.

Each Young American to Give 1 Cent Under Mr. Altheimer's Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 14.—The movement to erect a peace bell at Washington, D. C., in a great tower crowned with statues of Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee, was again brought to the attention of the delegates to the Southern Commercial Congress here today in an address by Ben Altheimer of St. Louis and New York City. Mr. Altheimer is active Chairman of the American Peace Bell Committee of the congress, with President Wilson as Honorary Chairman.

This committee was appointed at the seventh annual convention of the congress at Charleston, S. C., in December, 1915. It was created to devise "ways and means of presenting to the nation a peace bell, with the message written thereon from the Scriptures, 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men,' to commemorate the semi-centennial of peace in the United States, and as a token of love and affection that exists between the American people and to all future generations, and mutual forbearance as the harbinger of peace and that in unity and strength."

Governors of forty-eight States were appointed honorary members of the committee, its executive officials including Mr. Altheimer; Duncan U. Fletcher, Vice Chairman; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mortimer N. Buckner, and Clarence J. Owens.

In order to bring the movement to the attention of the children of the country and to impress them with the beauty and significance of the undertaking, the committee will request each pupil to contribute one cent toward the erection of the bell.

"From the pile of coppers thus offered on the shrine of patriotism," said Mr. Altheimer in his speech today, "the Peace Bell is to rise, housed in a majestic Peace Tower, adorned with the statues of two great Americans, Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee, together with the never-to-be-forgotten words, 'Let us have Peace.'

"May the peace bell of 1916 prove worthy of the Liberty Bell of 1776! May they complement one another and symbolize our consciousness that liberty and peace combined will lead mankind to the realization of an eternal ideal of humanity—the divine message of 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men!'"

Quoting from an address delivered by him at the Commercial Congress of 1913, Mr. Altheimer expressed gratification that feelings of enmity brought on by the civil war had been so completely eradicated and that the new consciousness of the nation was for friendship toward all men.

The congress approved the report of the Peace Bell Committee.

The invitation of the Merchants' Association to hold the next annual meeting in New York City was accepted by the congress.

Societies of Science to Meet.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its seventieth anniversary at the Columbia University in this city during the week of Dec. 26, under the presidency of Professor Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin. Forty other national societies of science affiliated with the association will meet in conjunction with it, and the forthcoming meeting is to inaugurate the practice of holding large "convocation week" meetings once in four years, successively in New York, Chicago and Washington. The membership has grown from 5,000 to 11,000 during the last ten years.

MRS. GAYNOR MAKES DEBUT.

Mayor's Widow Begins Career as Concert Singer at a Benefit.

Mrs. William J. Gaynor, widow of Mayor Gaynor, made her first appearance as a recital singer at a concert given yesterday afternoon in the home of Mrs. James Creelman at 131 East Sixty-sixth Street for the benefit of the Maternity Hospital for Belgian Gentlewomen Refugees in London. The other artists were Edouard Deru, violinist to the King and Queen of Belgium; Michio Itow, Japanese dancer, and Miss Lou se Prussing and her dancing partner, Mr. Bernard.

Mrs. Gaynor sang songs in Italian, French, and English, and Mr. Deru gave several groups of numbers.

Mayor Mitchel was to have been present, but Mrs. Mitchel brought the news that he was unable to leave his home on account of slight illness. Others present were Commissioner and Mrs. Adamson and Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General, with Mrs. Mali.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 from Mary H. Cudlipp for the After Care of Infantile Paralysis.

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DIAMONDS
SQUARE, ROUND, MARQUISE AND PEAR SHAPES

Books Make the Best Gifts
AND
DICTIONARIES
are the Most Useful Books to Give
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to Dictionary Headquarters Direct
AND GET YOURS

¶ You will avoid the discomforting crush of the holiday crowds, you will have prompt and courteous attention, and, best of all, you can buy the famous FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY in a size and a binding, and at a price (from 25 cents to $35.00) to fit every requirement.

Other Delightful Book-Gifts

¶ Books of permanent value covering a wide range of subjects; dainty ten-volume sets of Poe, Greene, Great Literature, Oratory, History, Science, and Invention, etc. Other superbly bound and exclusive sets, moderately priced.

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The Hess Building—20th Floor
4th Avenue and 26th Street, N. Y.
(Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST)

Special Christmas Offer on
The NEW EDISON

The Edison Shop makes this special Christmas offer for the express benefit of those who wish to have Music's Re-Creation in their home on Christmas morning.

An attractive easy-payment plan which will appeal to all buyers, including those who usually pay cash.

This Is the Offer:

A small payment now secures your choice of **both instrument and records.** Your first regular payments do not start **until February of next year.** Thus you can have the new Edison in your home, scarcely feeling the expense while enjoying its re-created music.

We will deliver the instrument to you *now*—enjoy it through the holidays and during the entire first month of 1917—with nothing but the first small payment. Come in today, let us tell you all about this very liberal offer.

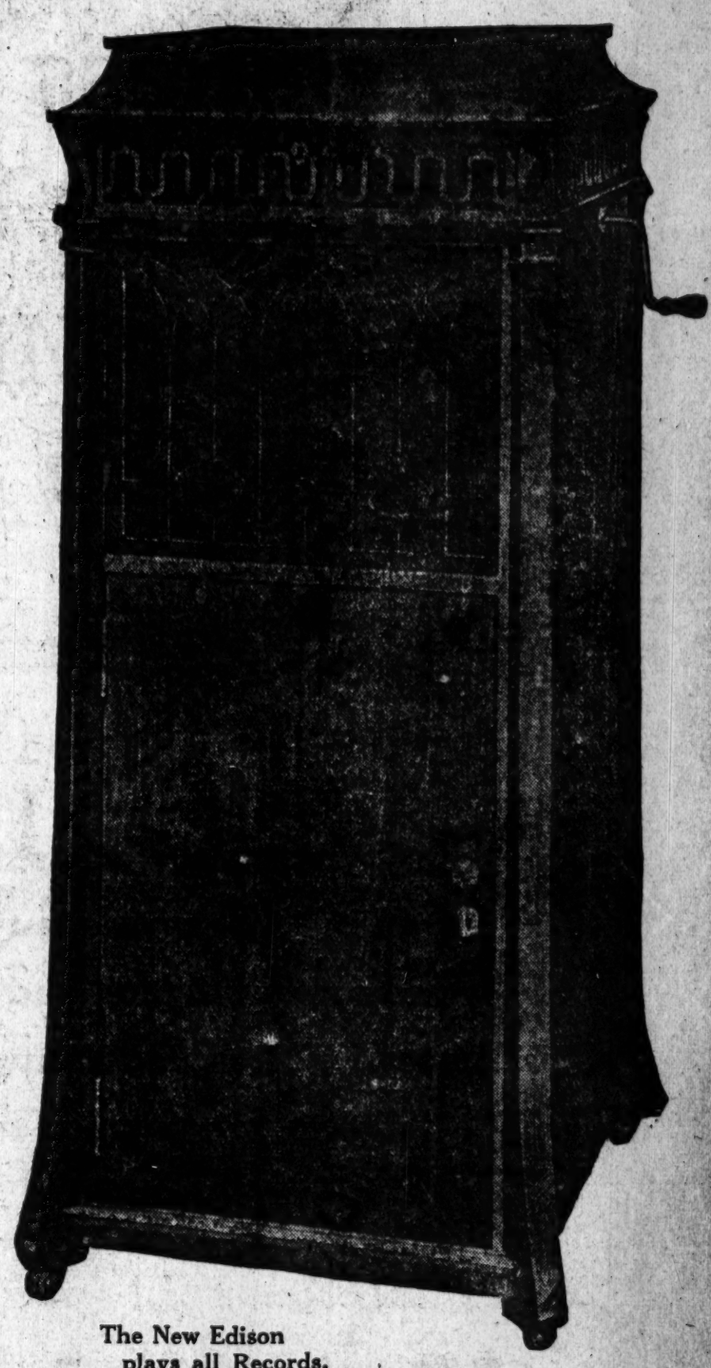
Order Now. Delivery Made Any Time Before Christmas. Early orders will have the preference in Saturday and Sunday deliveries—Dec. 23 and 24. Stock now complete. Why delay until the last minute? Don't be disappointed. Make up your mind today.

Concert Today and Tomorrow

Miss Gladys Rice Will Appear

Come to the Edison Shop Recital Hall and hear this supreme test. Miss Gladys Rice, the well known Soprano, will sing *personally* in direct comparison with Mr. Edison's re-creations of her voice. The test will be a revelation. Every music lover of this city should hear this convincing experiment.

This test will be held today and tomorrow at 2:30 and 4:00.



The New Edison plays all Records.

The Edison Shop
Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan (Props.)
473 Fifth Avenue, Opposite Public Library

15 PLANES TO FLY TO PHILADELPHIA

Greatest Squadron Air Trip Ever Attempted in America Starts Tomorrow.

AVIATORS TO BE GRADED

Will Get Certificates as Reserve Officers for Second Line of Nation's Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 14.—Fifteen Government aeroplanes will leave the Hempstead Aviation Field at 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning in a flight to Philadelphia, the greatest squadron flight ever attempted in this country.

The flight is authorized by the Aviation Section of the Army Signal Corps, and is to permit a number of aviators to qualify for their reserve officers' military flying certificates, which will make them available as aviators for the second line of aerial defense.

Leaving the aviation field, the course will take the planes across Staten Island, to New Brunswick, N. J., and to Trenton. Thence the squadron will make its dash in a straight line to Philadelphia, where it will land in a field on the outskirts of the city.

The aviators will spend the night aboard the ships of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, and at 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning will start back to their headquarters here.

Captain J. E. Carberry, aviation section, U. S. A., will be the flight commander, and will be assisted by Captain W. G. Kilner, also of the aviation section.

The first machine to take the air will be that of Captain Carberry, who will start promptly at 8:30 o'clock. He will fly alone, and will make altitude as fast as possible, until he reaches the level at which it is desired to fly. Two minutes after his aeroplane has gone up, Captain Kilner, with J. B. Stetson, Jr., as passenger, will start. From that on every two minutes an hydroplane will take off, until the whole fifteen are in the air.

The order in which the others will start will be:

No. 3, Captain Raynal C. Bolling of the First Aero Company, N. G. N. Y.

No. 4, Lieutenant J. B. Miller of the First Aero Company.

No. 5, H. Salmon, private First Aero Company.

No. 6, Lieutenant Norbert Carolin, First Aero Company.

No. 7, Captain R. L. Taylor and Lieutenant E. M. Bagnell, First Aero Company.

No. 8, Lieutenant D. Osborne, First Aero Company.

No. 9, Lieutenant Howard Wehrle, First Aero Company.

No. 10, Overton Bounds, civilian aviator.

No. 11, T. C. Millman, aviation instructor.

No. 12, A. L. Allan, an American, formerly of the Royal Flying Corps.

No. 13, H. Blakeley, aviation instructor.

No. 14, H. B. Baker, First Aero Company.

No. 15, Charles Reed, First Aero Company.

One of the less important tests that will be made is that of the proper clothing for cold-weather flying. Fur-lined hoods, coats, gloves and leggings will be worn.

BALL FOR PARALYSIS FUND.

$7,000 Expected to Aid in the After Care of Little Victims.

Twenty thousand persons, including Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel, are expected to attend the Greater New York Civic Ball at the Hotel Biltmore on Jan. 13 to provide funds for the employment of nurses for the after-care of infantile paralysis victims. This was announced at a luncheon at that hotel yesterday.

Although supported by various organizations and private contributions, the After-Care Committee has not money enough to meet the needs of all the 5,700 little sufferers, many of whom will remain cripples unless properly cared for.

Another entertainment announced yesterday in behalf of paralysis victims will take place next Monday in the Crystal Room of the Ritz-Carlton, under the management of the Orthopaedic Ward Committee of the Post Graduate Hospital. There will be exhibition dancing, general dancing, and a sale of fancy articles.

James H. Perkins of 55 Wall Street, Treasurer of the New York Committee on After-Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases, announced yesterday that he had received from Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, a check for $39,287.00 toward his fund. This represents the unspent balance of contributions made last August to purchase an appeal by the Department of Health for braces and other medical devices for persons crippled by the epidemic. Mr. Perkins stated that he had received a total of $187,608.36, leaving a remainder of $112,391.64 still to be subscribed before the fund will have reached the $300,000 which the committee set out to obtain.

AUSTRIA'S CABINET CRISIS

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14.—The Vienna newspapers attribute the resignation of the Austrian Ministry under Dr. von Koerber as in part due to the opposition of a number of German-speaking Deputies to the reopening of Parliament and in part to a desire to reach a solution of the question of a compromise between Austria and Hungary on the lines proposed by the Ministry of the late Count Karl Stuergkh.

General regret is expressed at Dr. von Koerber's resignation, the newspapers saying that he preferred to sacrifice his personal position rather than his principles. Alexander Spitzmueller, who has been asked to form the new Austrian Ministry, was a member of the Stuergkh Cabinet, playing an important part in the negotiations with Hungary on the compromise question. He is hailed as the right man to bring the matter to a successful conclusion.

We invite you to visit the new Aeolian Hall in the Bronx.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

In BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Ave. AEOLIAN HALL In THE BRONX 367 East 149th St.

In MANHATTAN-29 West 42nd St.

Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion and the famous Pianola.

IS THERE MUSIC IN YOUR HOME?

THE fact that you have a piano does not mean necessarily that you have music in your home. Thousands upon thousands of pianos stand from one month's end to another, silent—gathering dust upon their keys, giving not a whit of pleasure to households in which they have a place. Do not be satisfied with a silent piano—with an instrument you cannot play.

The Pianola is a perfect piano—in appearance, in tone, in action. It will serve those who play by hand even better, perhaps, than the piano you have now.

And *you* can play it also. The Pianola player action takes care of the "mechanics" of music—strikes the notes. You direct it, by means of its sensitive expression controls. Every chord, every delicate tone in melody or accompaniment is made to sound exactly as you will it.

No other player instrument can give you such perfect musical satisfaction. The Pianola is the first and basically the most perfect of player-pianos. It has many essential features not found in instruments of any but Aeolian make. To these detailed superiorities is due its distinguished position in the world of music.

The Pianola is made in these models only—The Steinway, The Steck, The Wheelock, The Stroud and famous Weber. Prices from $550. Any model may be purchased upon most liberal terms. For example:

A First Payment of $15 Secures Immediate Delivery of

The STROUD PIANOLA

An instrument better than any player-piano, of other make, regardless of name or price

Warm Winter Overcoats in Wonderful Variety

At the Two Brill Stores of Style

Hundreds of them in every smart style, fabric, design and model; brimful of snap, shapeliness and style, irreproachable in fit and finish and, prices considered, incomparable in value.

Warm Ulsters, $20 to $40
With all-around or half belt.

Form Fitting Coats, $20 to $45
Single or double-breasted models.

Paddock Overcoats, $25 to $50
Smart double-breasted models.

Montagnac Coats, $55 and $75
Satin lined and velvet edged.

Skipworth Coats, $45 to $60
Warm, roomy, double-breasted belted coats of Irish Frieze or Tweeds, with wool lining, silk yoke and silk sleeve lining.

Fur-Lined Overcoats, $125
Swagger, full sweep coat with raglan sleeves and slash pockets. Muskrat lined, beaver collar and Beverly shell.

"Tweed-Leather" Overcoats, $75
Two coats in one. One side tweed, the other leather, and can be worn either way.

Detachable fur collars to fit any coat —Hudson Seal, $16; Beaver, $18

BOYS' Overcoats and Norfolk Suits—$7.50 to $15.00

Brill Brothers.

BROADWAY AT 49th STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42nd STREET

Nujol For Constipation

QUICK-LUNCHITIS

Have you ever had it? Headaches, indigestion, nerve-fag—all caused by too rapid eating, and too little exercise?

Pills don't cure. Laxatives and cathartics, unnatural irritating stimulants, frequently end by making constipation chronic.

Get a bottle of Nujol at your druggist's. It will effectively relieve constipation by helping nature to act naturally. Nujol is not a laxative or a bowel stimulant. It acts in effect as an internal lubricant, encouraging and facilitating *normal* movements.

Nujol is bottled at the refinery and is sold only in pint bottles bearing the name Nujol and the imprint of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). Refuse substitutes—be sure you get the genuine. Write to-day for booklet "The Rational Treatment for Constipation."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
Bayonne New Jersey

IMPORTANT to ADVERTISERS

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in the Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered not later than Friday night.

TANNER OPPOSES A PARTY MANAGER

Republican Leaders Fear Plan Would Give Whitman Too Much Power.

SEE ATTEMPT TO CONTROL

Members of the Old Guard Urge Representative Snell Not to Take State Chairmanship.

If Governor Whitman insists upon having a salaried manager to attend to the duties of the Republican State Committee, he is likely to meet with vigorous opposition from Republican leaders. At least half of the Executive Committee are against the plan, on the ground that it would put too much power in the hands of the Governor. Mr. Whitman's enemies in the State Committee have planned to do everything in their power to defeat his purpose, especially if he insists upon putting a man of his own selection in the office.

State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner went on record last night as being opposed to any plan whereby the party organization could be used for anything except purely party purposes. In a speech at a meeting of the Kings County Republican Committee at 8 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, he announced his intention of laying down the Chairmanship, and took a slap at Governor Whitman indirectly for attempting to control the party machinery. He warned the members of the Brooklyn committee against allowing any individual to assume full control, and prophesied that any such action would bring on disaster.

"In laying down the Chairmanship," said Mr. Tanner, "may I be permitted to add a suggestion which I believe will be of great benefit to the party. The Republican party has never been successful unless all its elements were combined under the control of one man with success. I am in favor of any change in party organization which increases the influence of members of the party who are willing to give their advice and efforts to it. An organization which conducts its affairs on the line of a close corporation will not be successful in the long run. The management of party affairs should be liberalized. It was because this was not done that the present ineffective primary law was passed as a protest."

It was said yesterday that Representative Bertrand H. Snell had definitely declined to accept the chairmanship. They have never been

GUGGENHEIM GIVES $1,000 FOR NEEDIEST

Five More Cases Closed, Each Receiving Full Measure of Assistance.

TOTAL GIFTS NOW $14,200

State Charities Association Says More Aid Is Received for Homeless Girls Than for Boys.

Yesterday was another day of generous contributions to the Hundred Neediest Cases, selected from the lists of the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities as those most deserving of the Christmas generosity of their more fortunate neighbors. A total of $4,411.50 was contributed yesterday, making more than $14,200 sent in since last Sunday. The largest gift of the day was $1,000 received at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES from Isaac Guggenheim of the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons and a Director of the Guggenheim Exploration Company and many other corporations. Mr. Guggenheim asked THE TIMES to distribute the money among the hundred cases at its discretion. It will be divided equally among the four charitable organizations that selected the neediest cases.

Five more cases were closed yesterday. Thirteen-year-old Freddie, who is awaiting his graduation from school next February in hopes of being able to make a living for his invalid mother and his little brother of 6, is freed from worry as to how they will live in the meantime. He was Case 9, in charge of the Charity Organization Society.

Help for Two Mothers.

Mrs. A., Case 17, whose recovery from a serious operation has been delayed by worry as to how the four children will live while their breadwinner is helpless, knows now that they will be well taken care of, and the hardworking mother of Case 80, whose utmost exertions could not quite meet all the expenses of her four children and the aged parents of her insane husband, has had the margin covered by givers. These two cases were also in the care of the Charity Organization Society.

The State Charities Aid Association has found the funds to give kindly care to 16-year-old Susan—Case 55—who was betrayed and deserted and had never learned how to make a living for herself and her Christmas baby. And the 15-year-old girl who has been doing her best to make her $6 a week cover the expense of a fatherless family of seven of her brothers and sisters has been assured of the help that will carry her over the crisis until the baby is well again and the next oldest child can take up part of the burden. This is Case 7, under the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Carlo—Case 98 of the State Charities Aid—will have his board paid till he can find a permanent home.

But still there are cases of crying want unrelieved, and the tendency of those who read the full account of the hundred cases in last SUNDAY'S TIMES to study only the first aid is shown by the fact that of the Charity Organization Society's cases, for instance, the first seven in order have all been covered, while only four of the other twenty-four are fully cared for. Some of the particularly distressing cases on which little or no help has been received are the following:

These Still Need Help.

8. The father consumptive, the mother and two oldest children too sick to work, and six other children under working age. Sixty dollars a month needed for a year; only $49 received. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

27. The father hopelessly crippled by an explosion, the mother ill from shock, with two little babies and her husband to support. Two hundred dollars needed; almost nothing received. Charity Organization Society.

28. The father dying of tuberculosis, the mother left with four children, the oldest 5, the youngest born a few weeks ago; all the furniture taken for rent. Three hundred and sixty dollars needed; $160 received. Charity Organization Society.

37. With father and mother ill and unable to work, the fourteen-year-old daughter's $5 a week is the sole support of a family of seven. One hundred and seventy dollars would bring the parents back to health and make the whole family self-supporting, but only $9 has been received.

43. The father temporarily unable to work on account of illness, and his recovery delayed by worry over the five little children, who are not well enough to do without his wife's constant attention. One hundred and twenty-five dollars needed; $1 received, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

48. While Mrs. N. supported her mother and her five children on $5 a week the mother kept house, but now she is disabled by a fall, and the only breadwinner can no longer work. Sixty dollars a month for 4 year is needed; $8 has been received. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

51. Mrs. T. can at present earn only the rent for herself and the three babies. It will take $32 a month for some time to enable her to recover her strength and learn a more profitable occupation. Only $200; only $1 has come in. Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

74. The mother was just out of the sanatorium when the father died; to enable her to recover strength to support the five babies $400 is needed; $6 has been received. Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

82. Mrs. B., widowed the second time, came back with her six children from Cuba to the country of her birth, hoping to be able to support them; but she did not know how to do anything profitable enough to meet their needs, and until she learns the family needs $200; only $1 has come in. Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

More Girls Than Boys Helped.

And the State Charities Aid Association has found that for some reason people who are well disposed toward homeless children are more drawn toward girls. Most of the boys on the list are being neglected.

The following sums were received yesterday: Charity Organization Society, $1,613.50; Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $1,068; State Charities Aid Association, $495; Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $161.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following contributions in addition to those already acknowledged:

P.	$1
George F. Rose	15
William Woods, for Brooklyn cases	50
William Woods, for New York cases	50
Roy Dickinson, for Case 13	15
William H. Jones, for Cases 13 and 23	10
Isaac Guggenheim	1,000

P. sends with her letter the request: "Put it where it will do most good," and signs herself: "A rich (in blessings) poor woman." There have been, as usual, many letters from persons who wished they could send a hundred times as much, and there is an encouraging increase in contributions intended "for those cases which others forget."

The A. I. C. P. received a check for $100 for Case 58, with the assurance that as that would carry them only three months the giver might furnish further assistance to the family if advised of their condition at the end of that period.

A little boy sent a contribution to aid one of the two sick babies of Peggy O'Donnell, Case 22 of the State Charities Aid Association, and hoped that somebody who was better able than he could aid the whole family.

The Charity Organization Society has been receiving an unusually large proportion of gifts from outside New York. A Rhode Island woman sent $600, practically covering two cases and greatly assisting two more. A young actress who has just got an engagement writes to the society that while her show is running she will send fifty cents a week each to the two old ladies in Cases 12 and 61. Sixteen-year-old Fred, of Case

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Margarete Matzenauer, Soloist, Sings Tschaikowsky's Music.

The Philharmonic Society's concert at Carnegie Hall last night had Margarete Matzenauer of the Metropolitan Opera Company as soloist. The program of orchestral music comprised Sibelius's Symphony, No. 2, which must have been unfamiliar to a large part of the audience, and Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration." Mme. Matzenauer sang the Letter Scene from Tschaikowsky's opera, "Eugen Onlegin," and the Immolation Scene from "Götterdämmerung."

Mme. Matzenauer, who seems to have a desire always to do things which she has not done before, sang Tschaikowsky's music to its original Russian text. She sang with her usual thorough effectiveness when the music was not beyond the range at which her voice is at its best. After the Strauss work had been played, Mr. Stransky had his orchestra rise to acknowledge the enthusiasm of the audience.

Randolph Family Sampler on View.

Great-grandmothers' samplers are being shown in a Christmas exhibition which is being held at the galleries of Max Williams, Madison Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. Ninety samplers are exhibited. One of the finest, worked by "Hannah, aged 12," in 1812, gives a family history with the father and three mothers of the nine children in the family. This was "The Family of Matthew Loring and Nancy, Sarah, and Mercy Loring." The noted Randolph family of Virginia appears in one sampler worked by Sally French Randolph, dated July 16, 1812. An old Southern mansion is shown with magnolia trees. The exhibition will be open until Christmas.

THEODORE B. STARR, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1862
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
Notable and exceptional gems in diamonds, sapphires Emeralds
FIFTH AVE & 47TH STREET

The Symphony Society of NEW YORK
Walter Damrosch, Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL
To-morrow (SATURDAY) Evening, at 8:15
"LENORE" SYMPHONY ..... RAFF
ARIOSO ..... BACH
CONCERTO FOR PIANO, G MAJOR ..... BEETHOVEN
SOUNDS OF THE FOREST, FROM "SIEGFRIED" ..... WAGNER
MARCH FROM "LE COQ D'OR" ..... RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF
Soloist Mme. GUIOMAR NOVAES
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1803 Aeolian Building.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Aeolian Hall
This Afternoon at 3, and Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
SOLOIST JOSEF HOFMANN
Beethoven, Chopin, Rimsky-Korsakoff.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 21,
CHRISTMAS CONCERT
Including Saint-Saens Symphony No. 3 and Christmas Carols and Songs by the entire Choir of seventy men and boys from the
Cathedral of St. John
Miles Farrow ..... Conductor
Seats at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1202, Aeolian Building.

METROPOLITAN
Telephones, 10021-10022 Bryant.
Tonight, 8, Double Bill. Caste
Kurt, Perini; Botta, De Luca; Rothier, Reschiglian; Conductor, Polacco.
Next Mon., at 8, Trovatore. Mmes. Rosa Raisa, Matzenauer, Alda, Rappold; Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Scotti, Didur, Segurola, Mardones; Conductor, Papi.
Sat. Eve., Brooklyn Academy of Music, at 7:45, Lohengrin. Mmes. Rappold, Homer; Messrs. Rothier, Laubenthal, Goritz, Bodanzky.
Sun., Eve., at 8:30 (Re to $1.50), FOURTH VERDI CONCERT. Caruso, Alda, Perini, Botta, De Luca, Rothier, Scotti, Conti, Polacco.
Next Mon., at 8, Trovatore. Mmes. Rosa Raisa, Matzenauer, Alda, Rappold; Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Scotti, Didur, Segurola, Mardones; Conductor, Papi.
Wed., at 8:15, Tristan. Mmes. Gadski, Braun, Goritz, Wall, Matz. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs., at 8, Samson et Dalila. Mmes. Alda, Caruso, De Luca, Rothier, Conti, Polacco.
Fri., at 8, First time, Prometheus Unbound. Mmes. Alda, Gerhaus, Mason, Rappold, Perini; Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Scotti, Reschiglian, Paltrinieri, Conductor, Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
This Afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
SOLOIST MATZENAUER
MARGARETE
Sibelius, Symphony No. 2; Tschaikovsky, "Letter" Scene from "Eugen Onlegin"; Strauss, "Death and Transfiguration"; Wagner, "Immolation" Scene from "Gotterdammerung."
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
SOLOIST ELMAN
MISCHA
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

FOURTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALES
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore.
THIS MORNING AT 11.
FRIEDA HEMPEL
LUDWIG ORRELL
CARRIE BRIDEWELL
RUDOLPH GANZ
Reserved Seats, $2. On sale at Biltmore Friday Morning Musicale Box Office.
Management H. H. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way.
YVETTE GUILBERT
LAST FIVE RECITALS.
TODAY AT 3
The Art of Interpreting Songs—Second Part
SUNDAY EVG., DEC. 17, at 8:30
Positively Last Time
CHANSONS DES GANTS NOIRS.
Dir. Cath. A. Bamman. Tickets at Box Office

CHRISTMAS CONCERT
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Sat. Aft., Dec. 16, at 2:30
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra
Walter Damrosch ..... Conductor
Carnegie Hall
CHOIR FROM CATHEDRAL ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.
Office of Society, Room 1803, Aeolian Bldg.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. MATINEES TOMORROW & Wed.
MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.
Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success
MISS SPRINGTIME
After the Play See Also This Theatre
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Ends Tomorrow, Wed. & Thurs. at 2:15.
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
TONIGHT, Tomorrow Mat. & Eve., Hamlet. Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur, La Femme Modele.
BELASCO COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way, 43d St. Tel. 192 Bryant. Eve. 8:30.
MATINEES TOMORROW & WED. 2:30.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. ERNEST MORAE in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.
LYCEUM W. 45th St. Tel. 6460 Bryant. MATS. TUES. & SAT. at 2:20
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL
THE LAUGH-A-MINUTE SUCCESS
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
Laurette Taylor
"One of the great ladies of our time."—Times.
In J. Hartley Manners' play.
The Harp of Life
Globe B'way, 46th St. Eve. 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20
FULTON 46th St. & Broadway. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"
THE MASTER PLAY OF THE SEASON.
HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
POLLYANNA
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th, W. of B'way. Eves. at 8. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production,
BEN-HUR 332 Living People 30 Living Horses
First Time at These Prices. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER
LIVELIEST FARCE IN TOWN!
Captain Kidd, Jr
Cohan & Harris Theatre, W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
HARRIS West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:30.
OUR LITTLE WIFE
With MARGARET ILLINGTON.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
JOHN DREW in MAJOR PENDENNIS
BELASCO W. 44th St. Eve. 8:30. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:30. LAST 3 TIMES
SEVEN CHANCES
THURSDAY, DEC. 21—SEATS NOW.
FRANCES STARR
in "LITTLE LADY IN BLUE."
Intolerance
D. W. Griffith's COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
LIBERTY 42d St. Twice Daily Inc. Sun., 2:15 & 8:15 P.M. ORCHESTRA OF 50.
MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
Cheating Cheaters
Century B'way, 62d St. & Central Park W. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DILLINGHAM & ZIEGFELD
The Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS, HAZEL DAWN, DOYLE & DIXON, SAM BERNARD, LEON ERROL, HARRY KELLY, FRANK TINNEY, MAURICE & WALTON, VAN and SCHENCK

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30—$1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A wonder of a show is the 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald
Sunday Night Concert
Big Bill of Winter Garden and Other Stars.
ASTOR Theatre, 45th & B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in MRS. SOLDIER BOY.
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS, ADELE ROWLAND.
Hits Ore Built.—Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
ANNA HELD "A peacemaker; sparkling with girls."—Herald
Play with Music and Girls.
FOLLOW ME
PRINCESS Stuart Walker's Portmanteau
"Put it on your list."—Times. Prices 50c to $2. Tonight at 8:30, Dunsany's Doom, 3 Farces. (Unreservedly amusing, Globe.): God's Mountain (One great play in town, Tribune.) Tom'w, 3 Triumphs—Nevertheless—Six Who Pass, Next Week, Nights: Dunsany's "King Argimenes," "Infanta," (Triumph, Eve. Sun); "Gammer Gurton" (Jolly, rollicking, Tribune). Mats. Mat.: "Argimenes," "Voices," "Crier by Night," Boy, Cyber Mata, Dunsany's Doom, God's Mountain, 2 others.
"Little Women"
AT PARK THEATRE MONDAY.
HOLIDAY PRODUCTION—SEATS NOW.
39th St. Thea., near B'way. Evg. 8:25. Matinee Tomorrow & Wed. 2:25.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"
BOOTH Thea. 45th, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. FRI., DEC. 29.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.
It's Stirring!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Matinee Tomorrow.
48TH ST Theatre, East of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
The 13th Chair By BAYARD VEILLER
"Twelve and a half times as good as 'Within the Law.'"—Heywood Broun, N. Y. Tribune.
"Little Women"
AT PARK THEATRE MONDAY.
HOLIDAY PRODUCTION—SEATS NOW.
LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER in NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
GOOD SEATS 50c, 75c AND $1.00.
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce, So Long Letty
With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.
44th St. Thea., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:15.
LAST WEEK. LINA ABARBANELL. Flora Bella
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eve. 8:20. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:20.
LAST 3 TIMES WM. Hodge in FIXING SISTER
DEC. 18—SEATS NOW ON SALE.
GERTRUDE KINGSTON & Her Co. in Shaw's "Great Catherine" & 2 other playlets. Direct from The Neighborhood Playhouse.
"See it before all else in the theatres of New York."—Times.
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT
TONIGHT LITTLE THEATRE W. 44th at 8:45 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. & Dec. 29.
COMEDY W. 41st St., East of Broadway Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
BUSHIDO & 3 OTHER PLAYS.
Théâtre Français des Etats-Unis
TEL. 6224 GREELEY New Garrick 35 St. & B'way
GILDA DARTHY in "L'AVENTURIERE"
Followed by LES DEUX SOURDS.
MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:20 EVES. 8:30.
Mat. Today at 3 P. M.
LE VOYAGE DE M. PERRICHON
Week of Dec. 18—Lillian Greuze.
Week of Dec. 25—Yvonne Garrick.
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w 25-75c.
DADDY LONG-LEGS
Next Week, LINA ABARBANELL in 'Flora Bella'

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Jan. 11, at 3
THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF MUSIC
announce an extraordinary concert by the
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, Conductor.
JOSEF HOFMANN (Steinway Piano) AND FRITZ KREISLER
Seats now at Box Office, or Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34th St.
CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. DEC. 26 AT 3 P. M. Piano Recital
Schelling
Seats Now on Sale. Tickets purchased for Nov. 25 can be exchanged. Steinway Piano.
Harris Theatre, Sun. Eve., Dec. 17, at 8:15.
Max Saenders' Eighth Elite Musicale
ETHEL Leginska
will play for the first time in N. Y. the Tschaikowsky Trio, with
MAY Mukle and EVELYN Starr
'Cellist. Violinist.
Vocal Soloist—Beatrice Bowman, Soprano.
Tickets $1.50 to 50cts. at Box Office. Bryant 31
AEOLIAN HALL, Fri., Dec. 15, at 8:15.
Mgt. ALMA VOEDISCH
SPIERING
Assisted by GABRILOWITSCH
Tickets 50c to $2, now at Box Office.
Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Dec. 19, 8:15
CHRISTMAS CONCERT OF THE
Musical Art Society
MR. FRANK DAMROSCH, Director.
Seats Box Office or Mus. Art Soc. Aeolian Hall.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Dec. 18, at 8:15.
CHARLES ENGELBERT
Cooper-Roentgen
Piano and 'Cello Recital. (Steinway Piano.)
Tickets, Florence L. Foase, 1 W. 34, & Aeolian Hall.
Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Afternoon at 3.
Schubert Cycle
Schoene Muellerin
CLARA CLEMENS & GABRILOWITSCH
at the Piano.
(Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
HUDSON THEA. KITTY CHEATHAM TO-DAY AT 3 Sharp. Tickets 50c to $2. Now selling at Box Office.
AEOLIAN HALL—Sat. Eve., Dec. 16, 8:15
Fritz Kreisler
Tour Seats $1-$3.50. Box Office.

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PIANOS HALF PRICE
Some rare bargains left. A good upright for $50.00. A good Player for $275.00. Perfect condition.
Pay only $5.00 down. Only $1.50 per week.
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BROADWAY & 44TH ST.
COMMENCING XMAS NIGHT
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
GERALDINE FARRAR
IN CECIL B. DE MILLE'S CINEMA MASTERPIECE
"JOAN THE WOMAN"
FOUNDED ON THE LIFE OF JOAN OF ARC
DAILY TALK No. 2—The Star
Geraldine Farrar's long experience on the operatic stage, her tremendous vitality, her unfailing flair for what is really dramatic and stirring, to say nothing of her great beauty, make her the most conspicuous figure in the history of modern moving pictures."—Vanity Fair.
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81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3980 Schuyler
FRANK KEENAN in "THE SIN YE DO."
Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Mat. Today 10c, 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.
81ST ST. THEATRE
BROADWAY & 81 ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER.
Beginning MONDAY AND ALL WEEK. INCOMPARABLE
Douglas Fairbanks
In the Amusing Phases of an Elopement.
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HIS WILDEST AND FUNNIEST.
ALSO SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Matinees 10c & 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.
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LAST TIME
Carnegie Hall, 57th St. SUND. NIGHT AT 8:30.
AROUND THE WORLD
Visiting Gibraltar; Port Said; Suez Canal; Aden; Ceylon; India; Burma; Java; China; Japan; Hawaii; and Across the American Continent.
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TICKETS 50c to $1.50 NOW SELLING
THOMAS HEALY'S
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GOLDEN GLADES
Fourth Floor.
Ice Carnival and Ballet Extravaganza.
Skating Extraordinary.
Best Dinner Show in New York.
DINNER AT 7 P. M.
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SAME SHOW AT BOTH.
NEW YEAR'S EVE WILL BE CELEBRATED MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1917.
St. Nicholas ICE RINK
66 W. 166th St. Tel. 3760 Col.
TODAY at 3 P. M.
EVERY TUES. & FRI. AT 8.
Exhibition of Continental
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ADMISSION, 50c.
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AT DELMONICO'S, Dec. 15 & 16
for needy of
Post-Graduate and Gouverneur Hospitals.
Mary Pickford Pictures, 3 to 4 P. M.
The Dansant, 4:30 to 6 P. M.
Amelia Bingham and Other Professional Entertainment and Dancing, 9:30 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
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Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success
Upstairs and Down
CORT THEA.—Today at 2:30.
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LYRIC B'way & 42d MATINEE TODAY 2:30
TONIGHT & EVERY NIGHT 8:20.
William Fox presents "The Picture Beautiful."
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN
25c to $1.00. Few Seats at $1.50 & $2.00.
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3 SESSIONS DAILY.
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NOW OPEN GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. UNTIL DEC. 21.—ADM. 50c.
Punch & Judy Theatre, 49 E. of B'way
TREASURE ISLAND
TIME Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1068.
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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1.
ANNA GOODRICH, JULIUS TANNEN, "RUBEVILLE," HARUKO ONUKI, "CREATION," Wilson McStay & Wm. HOCH & Frances WHITE.
STRAND B'way at 47th St.
MARIE DORO In "Oliver Twist." "Our American Boys on Battlefields of Europe."
IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET.
Tonight at 8:15 LAST TIME! Der Liebe Augustin
RIALTO B'way, 42d St. "The Witching Hour," Charlie Chaplin in "The Rink," Soloists, and Rialto Orchestra.
COLUMBIA B'way at 47th St. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices
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Continuous Noon to 11 P. M., 10c, 15c, 25c.
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THE LIBERTINE—THE MAN WHO CAN AFFORD TO PLAY THE GAME WHILE HIS VICTIMS BEAR THE BURDEN OF SHAME—ALONE.
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SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 7th, 11 & 23 Sts. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG in "Rise of Susan."
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
MAUD MULLER, HOLLAND ROMANCE, JESSIE HAY, WARD & CO., & OTHERS
All Seats Reserved 25,50,75c

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ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St.
SUNDAY NIGHT
TO ASSIST THE N. Y. COMMITTEE ON AFTER CARE OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS VICTIMS
TO HELP RAISE FUNDS FOR THE CARE OF DISABLED CHILDREN
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THEATRICAL PROFESSION AND THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY
SEATS NOW. Prices $1.50, $2.00 & $2.50

CARNEGIE Hall, Tues. Eve., Dec. 19, 8:15
CHRISTMAS CONCERT OF THE
Musical Art Society
MR. FRANK DAMROSCH, Director.
Seats Box Office or Mus. Art Soc. Aeolian Hall.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Dec. 18, at 8:15.
CHARLES ENGELBERT
Cooper-Roentgen
Piano and 'Cello Recital. (Steinway Piano.)
Tickets, Florence L. Foase, 1 W. 34, & Aeolian Hall.
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Schubert Cycle
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CLARA CLEMENS & GABRILOWITSCH
at the Piano.
(Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
HUDSON THEA. KITTY CHEATHAM TO-DAY AT 3 Sharp. Tickets 50c to $2. Now selling at Box Office.
AEOLIAN HALL—Sat. Eve., Dec. 16, 8:15
Fritz Kreisler
Tour Seats $1-$3.50. Box Office.

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CAFÉ AU CAPRICE
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THE cuisine of *Café Au Caprice* will be the ultimate word in culinary art. Main Floor restaurant is the "Rose Room." The Second Floor, the famous "Domino Room." Dancing on both floors. An unprecedented cabaret, including celebrated Russian and French artists. *Au Caprice* will stand for variety—an everchanging tableau, soft lights and palpitating music by two of the best orchestras in New York. Here will gather the people who make up the social, artistic, musical and theatrical life of the great metropolis.

Under the Management of E. M. BRAWNER
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 15, 1916.

SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE.

The German Emperor and his Chancellor will give most serious heed to the demand of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, made in the House of Commons yesterday, for a new credit of two billion dollars and for the equipment of an additional million men for the army. It is ominous, it is an omen not to be disregarded. Germany will well understand what it means if the war is to be continued. It leaves her in no doubt about the present temper and resolve of the British nation, of all the Entente nations. Nor is Germany left at all in the dark as to the nature of the peace which these new billions and these new men will be employed to secure and enforce. The words of Prime Minister ASQUITH when the last vote of credit was asked were quoted by Mr. BONAR LAW. They have a definite, unmistakable meaning: "There must be adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future."

Reparation for the past may be reserved for later discussion. There can be no complete reparation. War's awful havoc cannot be repaired, the millions of dead cannot be restored to their homes. Security for the future is the immediate question. It is a question that will be put very directly to Germany. "What security for future peace are we to have?" will be asked of her by the Allies. "Not the security of our own great armies and powerful fleets, every year costing us billions to maintain. We will make no peace that imposes upon us the burden of continuing defense against danger, we demand that the danger itself be removed." "Peace without safety is a mere delusion," said The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday.

Germany understands these terms. Her Emperor and her Chancellor, her military chieftains know the nature of the guarantee that is going to be exacted of her. They can withhold it. Then they must fight on. Germany must send forth new legions to the slaughter, she must further spend her sorely depleted resources, and her people will be called upon still further to endure misery and suffering even now almost too great for their power of endurance. The end of it is, beyond all doubt. Germany and her allies are vastly overmatched by the numbers and the resources arrayed against her. By exhaustion or by defeat, doubtless by both, the Central Powers will be overcome. It will be bloody, it will be costly. Is it worth while? Is it worth while for the ruling class to make these fresh demands upon a nearly exhausted people merely to defer the fate that awaits them? Above all, is it worth while for the people to put up with it, to heed or respond to a call so cruel and senseless?

The Teutonic Allies have asked for peace, at least, that terms of peace may be brought under discussion. Peace cannot be had for the asking. Germany might have insured peace, might have averted the war, by joining with England and France and Russia in staying the hand of Austria. She refused. She cannot now have peace upon her own terms. Her sin and the harm she has done have been too great. She must and will make peace upon terms that in Mr. ASQUITH'S words will give "adequate security for the future." Sooner or later she must accept those terms. They will be proposed to her now, in answer to her overtures. It will be madness to reject them, certainly it would be madness for the German people to let them be rejected.

STEEL AND THE WAR.

Because our iron and steel industry, as important at all times, is enjoying great and highly profitable expansion on account of the war, there is quite naturally some inquiry as to what will happen to it when the war is over. The prices of many products have been almost doubled, the annual output of pig iron has risen to nearly 40,000,000 tons, the number of men employed has been largely increased, there have been several advances in their wages, exports of [illegible] have been multiplied [illegible] the Steel Corporation's [illegible] year have exceeded $300,000,000. Would the end of the war end this prosperity?

There is evidence that it would not. Products of the mills are sold for a year to come. Several recent orders call for delivery in 1918. Recent contracts with foreign buyers have clauses which prevent cancellation and provide that material needed in time of peace may be substituted for the war supplies. The domestic demand has been growing. Of nearly 2,500,000 tons ordered from the Steel Corporation in November less than 10 per cent. was for war exports. In that month our railroad companies made contracts for more than $100,000,000 worth of steel products.

After a declaration of peace Europe will need much American iron and steel as raw material for rebuilding. This is asserted by all competent observers. Probably the need will be greatest in France. And there will be a demand for our machinery of various kinds. If the war should end next week, profitable activity in our steel industry would be assured for not less than a year. Probably there would be some reduction of the present abnormal prices, but with little, if any, decline of output. We cannot understand why any one should think that trade conditions then would require new high tariff duties for the protection of our steel mills.

IN CENTRAL PARK, OF COURSE.

Another proposed invasion of Central Park was made known yesterday. The new scheme is to adorn the Park with what is called a mausoleum for the storage of vast quantities of moving-picture films. A mausoleum hitherto has been a receptacle for the dead, but these films are to be kept in a living condition for ages. By this means posterity will be kept as closely in touch with the pleasant achievements of Miss MARY PICKFORD and Mr. CHARLES CHAPLIN as their living contemporaries are. There is not a word to be said in disapproval of this noble enterprise. It would be disheartening to think that after all the scientific progress of this age Mr. CHAPLIN was writing his name in water as KEAN and KEMBLE wrote theirs, or that future generations would have only a vague idea, derived from reading the chronicler, of the charms of Miss PICKFORD and Miss THEDA BARA. And, of course, the plan to erect, the so-called mausoleum having been agreed to, what better place could be hit upon for it than Central Park.

The Academy of Design, various open-air theatres, people's opera on an enormous scale, parade grounds, exhibition buildings, swimming baths for the worthy poor have been kept out of the Park by the activity of a group of benighted persons, who, on behalf of the people, have contended for some sixty years that Central Park is no place for buildings. But a mausoleum for moving-picture films is different. That is a public necessity, and what is the preservation of our splendid public garden in comparison with the preservation of moving pictures?

Serious consideration of this extraordinary proposal would be difficult. But it only proves again that the minds of persons capable of planning park invasions are quite impervious to the arguments against them. The many heated contests against schemes for building in Central Park in the last ten or twelve years have had no effect at all on people of the park-invading type. When this preposterous plan is defeated, as it will be with little trouble, another will crop up, and then another to keep the alert park protectors busy while the city endures and Central Park remains one of its chief ornaments.

THE ALLIES IN CAMEROON.

When the peace terms come to be considered, hardly anything in them will have a mightier effect on the future of the human race than what is done about Africa. Africa will not always play the subordinate part in the world's affairs she is playing now. Her position today resembles that of the North American Continent at the time of the Declaration of Independence. Great empires will arise there, are beginning now, and MACAULAY'S New Zealander looking down on the ruins of London may not come from New Zealand. The opening up of Africa has really been a matter of only about forty years, and in that short time since her great wealth and possibilities were appreciated the carving out of the sites of future nations has gone on with a breathless and feverish haste never seen before on earth. The terms of peace will undoubtedly decide the future destiny of what will become the home of a great part of the race.

All that Germany had there has been taken away from her except German East Africa, the fight for which is still going on. France and Great Britain not long ago partitioned Cameroon between them, and France's share is greater in area than the whole of France. Southwest Africa fell first, followed by Togoland, and then Cameroon. The total German possessions in Africa at the beginning of the war were over a million square miles.

In an interesting article on the partition of Cameroon which appeared in L'Illustration, a translation of which is published in the December number of CURRENT HISTORY, GUSTAVE BABIN gives glimpses of the way in which France and Great Britain worked together in the conquest of that country. It is evident enough that the troops did not work very well at the beginning, for he speaks of the "apparent lordliness" of one side and the "ironical mockery" of the other; but [illegible] it disappeared as the confidence in arms got better acquainted with each other. The grateful tone of what he says about the actual partition bears remarkable tribute to the British sense of fair play, for the French feared that Great Britain would insist on the harbor of Duala, the only good one in the conquered land:

> Knowing the importance of the commercial interests which our allies possessed there and the desire which animated them to acquire the key of the country's commerce, the Port of Duala, we might have apprehended a partition which would have deprived us of the most interesting part of the country—that of the high plateaus. This was the haunting fear of those who had helped to conquer this magnificent empire for France.
>
> When they found the British willing to give this up, the joy of the French, he says, cannot be described, and he pays warm compliments to the British "largeness of view."

There is a curious reminiscence of the Colonial days in this country in his description of the different ways of the three nations with the natives. The French always got along better with our Indians than did the English, because they were hail-fellow-well-met with them and let their superiority be felt but not expressed. When the French advanced into Cameroon, the natives, who knew them of old, flocked by thousands to welcome and join them; one native King alone brought 5,000 men, and M. BABIN pictures the scene as they "clustered "round the French officers, swearing "allegiance to them and multiplying "cries of joy that they were rid of the "Germans." He speaks, with a little pardonable self-congratulation, of the English remaining "silent with wonder before the long palavers which "our old sharpshooters delight in and "in which they recount to their leaders the sorrows of their hearts or "their exploits." FRONTENAC in Africa, and the Frontenac ways bearing the same old fruit they bore on this continent two hundred years ago!

PUBLIC INTEREST AROUSED.

Preparedness for national defense has reached a stage where, if comparatively few persons have done anything practically to advance the cause, or are ready to do anything, yet a greatly increased and visibly increasing number are anxious that something should be done. Those who have done something include the men who at large sacrifice of personal comfort have submitted to training in the camps, the militiamen forced into service of the nation on the Mexican frontier who have performed their tasks manfully and acquired a broader knowledge of soldiering and an increased fitness for it, and the men in both houses of Congress who, in the face of strenuous opposition, have provided the country with better laws for military and naval expansion than it ever had before. The laws have not thus far been enforced. The army and navy both lack men. New ships are authorized, but proper measures have not been taken to build them quickly. The militia provision of the National Defense act has already failed, and the only reasonable substitute for it, universal military training, is now favored throughout the land.

The fact that the movement to place our country on a sound defensive basis has had so little practical result, comparatively speaking, is not altogether discouraging in view of the growing comprehension of the matter, the increased enlightenment of the American people in regard to their military and naval deficiencies. A lively interest is now manifested in preparedness. The people are awake. Such an incident as the disabling, after a few weeks of trial, of the costly new superdreadnought Arizona excites more intelligent comment than it would have caused a year or so ago. If our big warships are to be subject to such mishaps after years of labor and a great expenditure of money, there will be an urgent demand for an investigation of the causes. Public comment on the lax recruiting and the general acceptance of the idea of universal military training indicate that the interest among all sorts and conditions of men in the subject of national defense has grown so great that the Administration cannot afford to neglect a single detail of a work so essential to national safety and prosperity.

THE POSTAL TUBE SERVICE.

The Post Office Department may not be relentless in the intention ascribed to it to discontinue the pneumatic tube service in several leading cities. It would have no support in such intention in New York at least. There are several millions invested in the plant here, which is operating with such efficiency that the service causes no criticism outside the Post Office Department. That is about as high praise as any public utility can command. The department confesses the strength of the position of the tube service in New York at least, for it has replied to inquiries that it has no intention of discontinuing the service, but that it wishes to reconsider the terms of the contract, which is about to expire.

The owners of the plant are in the unfortunate position of having irretrievably invested several millions in facilities otherwise useless, and without the protection of a permanent contract. The returns on the investment are no doubt considerable, and the department would be sustained in any reconsideration of the subject which should be fair to all the parties. It would be on the defensive in any plan to reduce profits of the proprietors, as in times of rising business they usually seem to prosper in the mail and way taxes, and by which their interest is wholly defined, than by any possibility any public school can provide. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that children never acquire in public schools more than a worthless smattering of a language not spoken by their daily associates in playground and street. At home, with scarcely an effort, they can really learn the native tongue of their parents, if the latter choose to make them do it.

The cry for language instruction in the public schools is merely a form of racial vanity, or, to put it more kindly, of racial affection. It is in but the slightest degree a question deserving to be called educational, and there is no more, or very little more, reason for teaching German there than for teaching French, Spanish, Italian, Hebrew, Portuguese, Armenian or Arabic. We have "colonies" of all those races, and each of them has about equal right to ask "recognition" of this kind.

Ambitions Hardly Realizable.

Herr GROENER, Germany's new organizer of industry, talks in a way that shows him to be an able exponent of efficiency in the best modern sense, and also reveals on his part a full appreciation of the colossal size of the task he has undertaken. One cannot help feeling, however, a doubt of the possibility of doing with mere mortals for material—and after all Germans are not wholly free from human weaknesses—all that he proposes to accomplish.

The turning of an entire population into servants of the State and workers for the war may be a necessity of the situation as it exists in that country, but it has the air of being an unattainable ideal, and even its close approximation would impose on any people a strain so terrible that its long endurance can hardly be conceived.

Austria's Part.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "Germany's Peace Note," while it assigns Austrian dissatisfaction—the "changed spirit in Austria," as a reason for Germany's desire for peace (in haste!), does not mention the rumor that Germany demands as one of her conditions that a portion of Serbia be retained by Austria. If this demand is authentic, one can well see that it is the Hohenzollern's sop to the Hapsburg, that is, to Austria, to reassure Germany's ally that she is to be handsomely considered in this master bid for peace! But will the present Hapsburg be mollified? One judges not, after reading on the same editorial page the communication "Changes in Austria."

Again, is it to be thought of that the Entente Allies would for a moment consider the dismemberment of Serbia, who is herself a brave member of the same fighting group of nations resolved that the fangs shall be drawn, once and for all, from the venomous thing we all recognize now—Prussian militarism?

EDITH M. THOMAS.

New York, Dec. 13, 1916.

Peace Dangers of 1814.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Over a hundred years ago the condition of affairs in Europe was strikingly like what it is today. Peace was broken, and the cause of freedom throughout the world was threatened, as never before, by a military despot, whose overthrow was, in the opinion of the wisest men of the time, the first essential step to an assured peace. It was at that time that Chancellor Kent—clarum et venerabile nomen—wrote a letter dated March 31, 1814, to his brother, Moss Kent, from which the following sentences are culled:

> The astonishing events in France excite all my attention. I think of them when I rise, and I think of them when I lie down. I am afraid the allies will make peace without prostrating the dynasty of the Scourge and Nuisance of Europe. I shall not be satisfied until Napoleon is dead and buried, or at least immured for life in the castle of Schluesselburg.

These words point out the path today to the real friends of peace.

J. A. CHISHOLM.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 11, 1916.

Gladstone and Lloyd George.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The story told in your article on Lloyd George headed "Dependence Replaces Detestation," in yesterday's TIMES, reminds me of the one told of Disraeli years ago in London. Disraeli was asked, "What is the difference between a catastrophe and a calamity?" His reply was: "I can perhaps best answer that by illustration. If Mr. Gladstone should fall into the Thames and be in great danger of drowning that would be a catastrophe; but if any one should pull him out that would be a calamity."

HAROLD CHESSON.

West Brookfield, Mass., Dec. 13, 1916.

THE NEW SLAVERY.

(On the expatriation by Germany of civil populations of Belgium.)

Men of Freedom, for whose sake,
Man for man, some here died:
Hear ye, over shuddering seas,
What the winds have sobbed and cried?
In the mirror of the moon
Have ye read the shame of noon?
Men of Freedom, hear!

Have ye heard the savage creed
Of the War Lord's iron hand:
Though the world's last drop shall bleed,
Over all, the Fatherland—
Over honor, over truth,
Over love and over ruth!
Men of Freedom, hear!

Not the Germany we knew—
Lessing's heart and Goethe's mind,
Schiller's vision, far and true,
And the peace that Kant divined;
But a land of lords and brutes—
Half of masters, half of slaves.
Men of Freedom, see!

Of another world are these—
Lords of war with hearts of lead;
Boasting of new cruelties—
Brine for water, stones for bread.
Ye with grief and pity wrung,
These have never learned your tongue.
Men of Freedom, see!

Now the latest horror cries
Unto heaven—and unto earth!
Trebly ravaged Belgium lies
Tortured for the Teuton mirth.
Was there of the Belgian heart
Left enough to tear apart?
Men of Freedom, see!

By the silent harps that hung
On the banks of Babylon—
By the saints that Milton sung—
By the crowns of martyrs won—
By all human tragedies—
By the death that exile is
Men of Freedom, speak!

By the weakness of our great
Who bequeathed a nation's sin
To their sons to expiate,
With a soul, to lose or win;
By his strength who overthrew
That despair and held us true,
Men of Freedom, speak!

By the red of Serbia's sod;
Poland, paved with little bones;
Lone Armenia's wail to God;
Widowed Europe's haunting moans;
By the million ills that flow
From one King's choice of war and woe,
Men of Freedom, speak!

By the things ye hold most fair,
Love of home and love of breath;
By the child's faith in his prayer;
By things more great than Life and Death,
Lest your grave be shamed of ye,
Speak, and, if the need shall be,
Men of Freedom, strike!

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

WHAT THEY WANT IS "RECOGNITION."

By reason of delay in filling certain vacancies, the Board of Education has brought upon itself again the familiar accusation of racial prejudice and the equally familiar demand for the teaching in the public schools of something—to wit, a foreign language—the teaching of which is of considerably more than dubious propriety, since it is of considerably more than dubious necessity.

The grievance, this time as often before, is that the children are not "allowed" to learn German, and the usual indignation is expressed at what is called a cruel as well as an invidious deprivation. As a matter of fact, it is nothing of the kind. Of course the American child who knows German, or any other modern language, in addition to English, is fortunate. It constitutes an accomplishment from which both pleasure and utility can be derived, but there are many other forms of knowledge that are far more essential than this to intelligent citizenship, and there are sound arguments, and many of them, in support of the contention that, until our public schools are much more efficient than at present in giving the fundamentals of education, foreign language courses are out of place in their list of studies.

The queerest feature of these ever-recurrent demands for the teaching of this or that foreign language in the public schools is that invariably they come from parents who are themselves able to give [illegible]

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Better Be Right Than Funny.

This is the time of year when jokes about the cigars bought by women for husbands and other objects of their affection bring in an appreciable and appreciated contribution toward the annual revenue of all professional humorists. They are a harmless and even estimable folk, the humorists, and nobody, unnecessarily, would do anything, especially with the cost of living what it is now, to increase the difficulty they have in meeting their bills. Still, justice is justice, and, unless it is a fact that Christmas-present cigars are of the quality asserted by the jesters, gains made out of ridiculing them are the products of an inaccuracy in itself reprehensible, and it is made the worse by the lack of consideration for the tender sensibilities of the fair which it illustrates.

So far as known, there has never been made of the Christmas cigar that intensive study which alone would warrant the light and careless condemnation bestowed upon it. That either denunciation or ridicule is deserved by it, however, can safely be held more than dubious, and for several reasons.

First, there is nothing in commercial or industrial records warranting belief in the existence of a cigar manufactured for the holiday trade alone, and though there do seem to be cigar boxes that appear in the shops at no other season, the contents of those boxes have an all-the-year-round appearance. Presumably, when less elaborately decorated, they are bought by men in what may be called the course of nature and smoked with equanimity if not with any notable amount of satisfaction. Next, the woman who buys Christmas cigars almost always takes what is, or pretends to be, expert advice before she does it, and though she may think longer—having more sense in such matters—than a man about paying for cigars what a hundred of the better reputed ones cost, she can heed her instinctive impulse for reasonable economy by buying a half or a quarter box. And that is her customary compromise with what most women in their hearts regard as an evil.

Another thing: The Christmas-cigar joke rests on the assumption that men have knowledge as well as opinions as to the intrinsic merits of tobacco—if it has any—and no assumption could be more perilous than that. The truth is that men judge cigars very largely by externalities and irrelevancies. A prettily gilded band adds confidently imagined flavor to many a cigar that is or ought to be cheap, and few indeed are the men who found judgment on anything that goes deeper than the "wrapper." If that be pleasing to the eye, the vast majority of them say the cigar is good.

SEE PERIL IN PROSPERITY.

Insurance Presidents Fear Extravagance May Shorten Life.

In the present unexampled prosperity of the United States lies the subtle danger to national preparedness that extravagant living may shorten the average American life-term, according to speakers at the tenth annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, which opened at the Hotel Astor yesterday. "The great modern American sin of extravagance" was condemned by William A. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and E. E. Rittenhouse of the same society chided the "composite physical American" who looks smooth, pink and healthy" and who is hurrying along to die at 40.

"We rejoice," said Mr. Day, "that our people may now have many of the good things of life that were denied them in years gone by, but this nation cannot long wallow in luxuries and prodigality and endure. Is it not a patriotic duty for us to join, so far as we consistently may, in an effort to assist in checking this destructive tendency?

"Should we not, for example, be more keenly concerned in the remedy for excessive life waste that is going on in this country? Does not our mission and place in the nation's life justify us in undertaking to conserve the lives of the insured and in searching for some consistent way to forward the public health movement?

"As I see it, we cannot longer view with indifference the great modern American sin of extravagance. A well-traveled Hindu is reported to have said in recounting his impressions that of all the lands he visited the United States is the only one where the inside of a slice of bread is eaten and the crust thrown away. You know it used to be said that the average American home had an atmosphere of uncomplaining frugality in which the mental and moral attributes of our people were firmly knit and invigorated. It is not enough that we teach habits of thrift and saving by soliciting and selling life insurance protection, but an extra and permanent effort might profitably be made to check the extraordinary wastefulness of our people individually and collectively.

"The prosperity of our patrons necessarily interests us for with extravagance comes poverty and increases in policy borrowings and cash surrenders, and the loss of insurance protection to numberless families. Extravagances not infrequently lead to excesses that result in ill-health, which contributes to the physical deterioration of the race."

Mr. Rittenhouse, who is Commissioner of Public Service and Conservation for the Equitable, spoke on the relation of life insurance to national physical preparedness. He said that "the physical American" was not what his father was, and that national preparedness demanded that something be done at once about the bodily deterioration of the 100,000,000 people who live in this country.

"Let us look," he said, "at our physical American. He looks smooth, pink, and healthy. He is a good liver. He hurries. He has no time to waste. The medium age at death of the American people is about 43. The physical American is trying, with the aid of new knowledge and inventions, to crowd the experiences of two life times into one. He is having some success, but the strain is telling on him. His hair is aged and he is getting bald. His eyes have been strained by close-focus and inside work, hence the eye-glasses. His teeth put up a good front, but they need attention. Lack of professional care and of exercise due to the increase in soft unresisting foods has impaired the health of both teeth and gums. His digestive organs have been given so many new and arduous duties to which they were not trained that they are showing signs of rebellion. He is seriously over-straining his heart, arteries, kidneys, nerves, and digestion, as the rapidly increasing death rate shows. He could detect and head off these troubles if he would go to his doctor for occasional examinations. He is more than well-rounded at the belly and slightly so at the shoulders. Under exercise he is short-winded, due to lack of exercise or a bad heart. His 400 muscles are virtually all soft and weak from lack of use. He is designed as an erect, outdoor animal with feet and legs for service, but he not only lies down by night, but he sits down by day. He never walks when he can ride.

"The physical American had a strong, keen face which reflects mental alertness and nervous force. He is intense, but withal a cheerful, hopeful optimist. His charity grows, but unhappily, so does his extravagance, his self-indulgence, his tendency to resist restraint in his pursuit of comfort and pleasure.

"He is amazingly prosperous. In two generations his per capita wealth has increased 540 per cent. During this time he has saved and now has in savings banks and life insurance companies combined the tidy sum of $101.60. The demands of grim necessity must be met, so last year he was forced to spend for liquor, tobacco, jewelry, and automobiles $44.87. And for this reason he could, last year, only add to his savings banks deposits 61 cents and to his deposit of life insurance premiums 38 cents. His increased wealth and the wonderful advance in the arts and sciences have brought him greatly increased knowledge and virtually a new life. Thus he has been able to remove much of the physical stress of former days and some of the dangers to life and health, but with these blessings, have also come habits and hazards, which, if unchecked, promise to neutralize all his health and life-saving gains.

"National physical preparedness is an American problem of the first magnitude. A nation, to endure, must not only be strong in the spirit, but in the flesh. If our country is to survive, it must have men—not narrow-chested, weak-muscled, low-powered men, but men with the physical strength and endurance to meet successfully the ever-increasing intensity of modern life, in both peace and war."

The speaker here cited the difficulty in getting fit men for the army and National Guard, and urged that the life insurance companies undertake an educational campaign to teach the people of the country the road to health. He advocated informing each rejected applicant for life insurance just why he had been rejected.

Alfred Hurrell, Associate General Solicitor of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America, pointed out that the people of the United States carry more life insurance than all the other inhabitants of the earth put together. With more than $20,000,000,000 in insurance, the total is increasing at the rate of a billion a year.

STATE INSURANCE ASSAILED.

Phillips Opposes It Before Heads of Big Life Companies.

Compulsory insurance by the State was attacked before the tenth annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at the Hotel Astor yesterday by Jesse L. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance.

"Firm in my belief that the actual management of business is not a proper Governmental function," said he, "I am opposed to this proposition. The plan of compulsory social insurance proposes that the cost shall be borne by the employe, the employer, and the State in such proportions as the latter shall determine. The whole proposition is antagonistic to the spirit of American institutions and the theory of our form of government."

Frank H. Bethell, member of the Commission on Pensions of the City of New York and Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, spoke on "Science and Sentiment in Social Insurance."

"I have been astounded," he said, "at the manner in which the taxpayers of New York City have been plunged into the bogs of undetermined depth and at the persistence with which civil employes resist any proper efforts made to bring sanity and safety into the situation. To be told that the City of New York has for fifty-seven years been disbursing pensions and that 42 per cent. of the total disbursements have been made in the last ten years is to be told that unless something is done, and done at once, to stabilize these different funds, calamity awaits us just around the corner.

President William A. Day of the Equitable said of compulsory insurance: "Personally, I should favor a form of compulsory health insurance, providing it is justly and wisely worked out as to division of cost and other features."

All Want Peace: What Must Be Its Basis?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

FIFTEENTH ARTICLE.

The relation of the United States to the methods that will be adopted for the enforcement of international law and for the administration of an international order is a matter of highest concern not only to the people of the United States themselves but to the people of Europe as well. If, an international order having been established with the co-operation of the United States, the responsibility for the administration of that international order in Europe, and in those parts of Asia and Africa that are politically dependent thereon, is a matter in which the United States will not directly concern itself, then it is important that this fact and its implications be clearly understood.

It is at this point that we come face to face with the traditional policy of the United States, built, it has always been believed, upon obedience to the injunction of Washington's Farewell Address and upon the declarations and policies that taken together constitute what is known as the Monroe Doctrine. It was this which the American delegates to the two Hague Conferences had in mind when they made the formal declaration of reservation that has already been quoted.

As a matter of pure theory it might readily be argued that, in looking to the future of the world's peace and comity, there is no reason why the United States should not unite on equal terms with the nations of Europe to assume international duties and responsibilities in all parts of the world. On the contrary, viewed theoretically, many reasons might be brought forward why such a new departure in policy on the part of the United States would be sound and judicious. Whatever may prove to be possible a century hence, it seems quite plain that as a practical matter the people of the United States could not now be induced to take any such novel and revolutionary steps. Their form of government is not well adjusted to possible action of this kind and their habits of thought would make any consistent and persistent co-operation of this sort probably out of the question, at least for the present and for some time to come.

It is, of course, true that the precise facts which Washington had in mind when he wrote his Farewell Address, and those which Monroe had in mind when he sent his message of Dec. 2, 1823, to the Congress, have long since changed. There is no longer any such thing as a European system of government which might be extended to this or any other continent. The spread of democratic ideas and principles has brought by far the larger number of European nations under their sway, and the love of liberty is just as strong in the breasts of those peoples as it is in the breasts of the people of the United States. Time is on the side of democracy. Those nations which still maintain barriers against it in their governmental forms are bound to give way with more or less good grace and in a shorter or a longer time. The gap which separates Europe and America is no longer one made by the difference between their political philosophies, for these have been steadily growing into closer accord. It is no longer one made by wide and tempestuous oceans crossed with danger and difficulty, for steam and electricity have united to make this distance almost negligible. The real gap is the one signified by the distinction between the names Old World and New World. This difference, which of course has its roots in history, may be in large part sentimental, but it is on that account none the less real and compelling. It was just this distinction which underlay the counsels of Washington. It would be foolish to treat those counsels as an injunction never to be modified or departed from, no matter what might be the changed conditions in the world, and it would be incorrect to read into them a severe and narrow meaning which they do not necessarily have; and yet it remains true that progress is more likely to be made by the American people through following those counsels and through modifying them in various ways as circumstances invite or compel than through departing from them entirely in an effort to strike out in new and hitherto untried paths.

The Monroe Doctrine is a national policy that has come to be widely recognized and in large part accepted by European nations. It is not a part of international law, but it might easily become so in the working out of an international order, responsibility for the administration of which will be divided into two spheres, one European, the other American. Before sending the message in which the Monroe Doctrine was announced, Monroe consulted Jefferson and received from him a well-known letter in which this striking passage occurs: "The question presented by letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of independence. That made us a nation; this sets our compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening on us. * * * Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with Cis-Atlantic affairs." Shortly afterward Daniel Webster, who represented the opposite pole of political thought, speaking in his place in the House of Representatives, used these words of the Monroe Doctrine: "I will neither help to erase it or tear it out; nor shall it be, by any act of mine, blurred or blotted. It did honor to the sagacity of the Government, and will not diminish that honor." Two generations later, in his message of Dec. 17, 1895, to the Congress, President Cleveland described the Monroe Doctrine as intended to apply to every stage of our national life and to last while our republic endures.

While State papers give to the Monroe Doctrine more or less precise statement and significance, in the minds of the people as a whole it betokens rather a point of view and a general guiding principle of international policy. Even if it were desirable to attempt to change this national point of view and to alter this guiding principle of policy, it would be quite impracticable to do so. The Monroe Doctrine must be accepted as an elementary fact in attempting to arrive at any practical conclusion as to the participation of the United States in the administration of a new international order. So far as European territory and jurisdiction are concerned, the new international order will have to be administered by the European nations themselves. So far as American territory and jurisdiction are concerned, the new international order will have to be administered by the people of the United States in friendly concert with those of the other American republics.

The formal [illegible] these two separate jurisdictions need not in [illegible] weaken the position or the influence of the United States in the counsels and semi-legislative acts which will lay the basis for a durable peace, and out of which the new international order will grow. Neither should it be held to deprive the people of the United States of the opportunity and the right to give expression to their feelings and convictions when questions of law and justice, of right and wrong, are raised as between nations in any part of the world. It simply means that for the reasons stated and on the grounds given the direct responsibility of the Government of the United States for the enforcement of the new international order will be limited to the American continents and to territory belonging to some one of the American republics.

For participation in this task of international counsel and of better international administration the people of the United States must prepare themselves. They must come to understand, while the largest measure of local self-government is vital to the continued existence and effective working of our domestic institutions, that when the nation acts in foreign policy it must act as a unit and its action must be everywhere upheld. A wrong step in domestic legislation can be corrected with no damage to any one but ourselves. A wrong step in foreign policy, however, can never be corrected, for it affects not only ourselves but the opinion which others have of us. The present German Emperor is reported to have said on one occasion that he did not see how his Government could ever make another treaty with the United States, because, under our constitutional law, treaty provisions, so far as they were municipal law in the United States, might be and frequently were modified or repealed by a subsequent act of Congress without any formal notice to the other high contracting party. It is, of course, well known that the treaty-making power of the United States bristles with difficult and delicate questions, and it must be conceded that if the United States is to become an effective international influence in support of the ideas and principles upon which its own Government and polity are based, and if it is to lend useful aid in securing and maintaining a durable peace, it must first set its own house in order. It must have a care to make no international agreements and to assume no international responsibilities which it will not keep and bear to the full at whatever cost to itself. Having made such engagements they must be scrupulously observed. To bring this to pass means that the treaty-making power must not march far in advance of supporting public opinion and that the whole power of the Government must be available to enforce the terms of a treaty once entered into.

These questions of constitutional law and of political policy are bound up with questions affecting the military and naval systems of the United States. Competition in armaments is the worst possible form of international rivalry; but to take a seat at an international council table in the present state of world public opinion and world policy without some effective means of representing a nation's purpose is to reduce such participation to mere futile debate. The other liberty-loving nations would be quite justified in asking two questions of the representatives of the United States: first, what are the policies which you believe to be just and practicable as part of a new international order; and, second, what contribution can you and will you make to the support of that international order if you join with us in bringing it into being? It is, perhaps, by coming face to face with these searching questions that the people of the United States will most quickly be brought to realize what new domestic policies they must enter upon in order to prepare themselves for international participation. The spirit of international and of national devotion which time and time again has triumphed over provincialism, local interest, and selfishness must be appealed to once more. National service can no longer remain an empty phrase, but must be given life and meaning as a universal application. As the spirit and principles of democracy require that there be the widest possible participation in the formulation of public policy, so this spirit and these principles require that there shall be the widest possible participation in the nation's service, and, if need be, in its defense. An army of hired soldiers as the chief dependence of a democratic people is as much of an anachronism as an army of hired voters would be. The country's system of public education must be taken in strong hand, purged of much of its sentimentality and waste and futile philosophizing, and made more and more a genuine preparation of American youth for intelligent and helpful participation in American life. Outside of and beyond the public educational system of the nation there should be established without delay a system of universal training for national service and, should it ever be needed, for national defense. Such a policy is the antithesis of militarism; it is democracy conscious and mindful of its duties and responsibilities as well as of its rights.

The people of the United States will never become an important agency in the development of helpful world policies unless they first take those steps that both entitle and enable them genuinely to participate in such a task. Every belligerent nation is receiving at the hands of this war the severest possible course of instruction and discipline. Every important belligerent nation will emerge from this war a generation or perhaps a century in advance of the United States in all that pertains to national service, to national sacrifice, and to that strengthening of character which comes not from talking about ideals but from actively supporting them in the most fiery of contests. It is for the people of the United States to find ways and means of learning the lessons of the war without having to pay the awful cost in life and treasure which military participation in it involves. Their future place in the world's history, the regard which other nations will have for them, and their own more fortunate and just development all depend upon the way in which these searching problems are solved. It deprives a nation's voice of half its force if it protests against cruelty and oppression and injustice abroad while there are cruelty and oppression and injustice at home. The war has forced all these considerations upon Great Britain and France and Germany and Russia and the rest, and they are dealing with them each in its own way. The war has also forced these considerations upon the people of the United States. How are they going to deal with them? Will they merely wish to have a durable peace, or will they so act at home and abroad as to help to insure a durable peace?

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MISS BRITTON WED TO AUSTRIAN PRINCE

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Britton Marries Alfred zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst.

HE IS EMBASSY ATTACHE

Mgr. Russell Officiates at Simple Ceremony Attended by Diplomats of the Central Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The marriage of Miss Catherine Britton to Prince Alfred zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, took place at noon today at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Britton. The ceremony was conducted with great simplicity and witnessed only by a small circle of friends of the two young people. Mgr. William T. Russell, Bishop-elect of Charleston, S. C., and rector of St. Patrick's Church, officiated. Owing to the bride being a non-Catholic a brief service was read which, however, served both as civil and religious ceremony.

The bride wore the regulation white satin and orange blossoms with tulle veil, with a necklace of pearls. Her sister, Mrs. Harry Wells Rusk, was her only attendant. Stephen Hedry de Kadri, Second Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, served as best man. German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff headed the list of diplomatic guests, the latter being the only representative of the Central Powers. Countess von Bernstorff wore a black velvet demi-toilet with small hat of white.

Mrs. Britton, the bride's mother, wore an extremely modish gown of mauve and gray crepe and tulle over silver tissue. The bridegroom and his best man were both in plain morning dress.

Only the friends and relatives who witnessed the marriage attended the wedding breakfast which followed. In the dining room, as in the large drawing room where the marriage took place, the floral decoration was in white chrysanthemums and ferns, with pink roses on the table.

Although still attached to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in this city the bridegroom is on duty in the consular service at San Francisco, whence he returned twenty-four hours before his marriage. He is due to return there on Dec. 24. In addition to his diplomatic rank, Prince Alfred is an officer in the Austrian cavalry and was until recently a chamberlain to the late Emperor. He is the eldest son of Prince Conrad of Hohenlohe, former Prime Minister of Austria, and more recently Governor of Trieste. He is the heir to a large fortune.

For His Stocking!

Get one of the attractive gift boxes of Boston Garters. It's a sensible remembrance that father, husband, son or brother will appreciate.

The boxes have beautiful holiday designs.

The Garter Colors are Black, White, Blue, Tan, Lavender and Gray.

At Stores Everywhere - Silk 50c., Lisle 25c.

GEO. FROST CO., MAKERS, BOSTON

WED BY PROF. FELIX ADLER.

Miss Marguerite G. David and E. M. Loeb Married at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Marguerite Gladys David, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Edmund David of 28 West Eighty-seventh Street, and Edwin M. Loeb, was celebrated last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the St. Regis. The ceremony was performed by Professor Felix Adler.

The bride was attended by Miss Madeline Ida Strauss, as maid of honor, and the young Misses Marian Haas and Muriel Rothschild, as flower girls.

Middledith-Kopper Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Minna Alberta Kopper and James Flanders Middledith took place yesterday in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiating.

The bride is a daughter of Mrs. M. G. Kopper, who resides at the Hotel Gotham. Mr. Middledith is a son of James M. Middledith, and is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Miss Cook to Wed J. A. Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Francis Cook of 82 East Sixty-fourth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith E. Cook, to James Alexander Edwards, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Edwards of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. Edwards was graduated from Columbia in 1900 and is a member of the University, Squadron A and the Morris County Golf Club.

Miss Agnes C. Madigan Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Francis Madigan of Bedford Park announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Agnes Cecilia Madigan, to Dr. Joseph J. Zimmermann. Miss Madigan is a graduate of Mount St. Ursula Academy, and well known in the Bedford Park section in amateur golf and as an expert horsewoman. Dr. Zimmermann is the son of George M. Zimmermann, former Controller of Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Harkness Introduced.

Mrs. William L. Harkness of 12 East Fifty-third Street introduced her daughter, Miss Louise Harkness, last evening at a dinner dance at the Colony Club. There were 150 guests for the dinner and sixty came in later for dancing.

Justice Greenbaum a Grandfather.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Greenbaum of 230 Convent Avenue. The baby is the first grandchild of Justice Samuel Greenbaum of the Supreme Court.

WILLIAMS PROMISES INQUIRY

Dean of School of Journalism to See If Students Had Grievance.

Dr. Talcott Williams, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, who returned to this city last night, said that the Faculty of the school would take up the question set forth by the strike of the students of the senior class on Tuesday, when they refused to take two examinations.

"It is true that a sort of strike exists," Dr. Williams said. "The students have refused to take two examinations, and the Faculty and myself are going to see if the class has not really been overworked. The matter will rest in our hands for the present."

The refusal of the class to take the examinations on Tuesday, it was said, was the result of a growing feeling that Dr. Williams was asking too much. A paper on "The History of Journalism in Philadelphia" had been called for, and had to be prepared by a certain date. There were only two reference books on the subject in the library, and the class of thirty-two did not consider that there was time to prepare the essay.

GIFTS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

More Fortunate Ones May Have Them Distributed by Association.

If any of the thousands of children in New York who are sure of their Christmas every year want to give at least one bright Christmas to the other New York children to whom Christmas is never anything but the 25th of December, the way is being made easy for them by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The association's visitors and nurses will distribute food, clothing, toys, or any other gifts on Christmas Day, and as soon as possible the gifts will be acknowledged and the children who sent them will be told all about the joy they gave.

The association would prefer that the actual gifts be sent by the children, but if this is not convenient money may be sent for their purchase. Stamps, money orders, or checks should be sent to the order of George Blagden, Treasurer, and addressed to 105 East Twenty-second Street; and the purpose of the gift stated with the names and addresses of the children or adults who are giving. Merchandise should be delivered or sent by mail or express to the A. I. C. P. Relief Bureau at 105 East Twenty-second Street, with the name of the giver on the package.

FINDS 63 OF 100 HONEST.

Cleveland Moffett Says More Women Than Men Restored His Money.

It cost Cleveland Moffett just $27 to learn that 63 out of 100 representative New Yorkers are honest. He says, in the January number of McClure's, that he is disappointed, but still believes that honesty is the best policy.

Mr. Moffett made his human nature test by sending to each of fifty women and fifty men a $1 bill inclosed in a letter, the text of which made it evident that the money was intended for the Novelty Supply Company of 153 East Sixty-sixth Street. The company was fictitious, but the address was Mr. Moffett's own. Six weeks later thirty-three women and thirty men had returned the dollar.

"One thing comforts me," says Mr. Moffett. "Out of five successful business women five returned the money. Of five saloon keepers and five policemen, only one from each class sent me back the $1 bill."

The returns in each class of five were as follows:

WOMEN.		MEN.	
Successful business women	5	Lawyers	4
Teachers	4	Rich men	4
Wives of prominent citizens	3	Newspaper men	4
Actresses	3	Actors	3
Stenographers	3	Doctors	3
Trained nurses	3	Successful business men	3
Doctors	3	Plumbers	3
Lawyers	3	Aldermen	3
Working girls	3	Policemen	1
Miscellaneous	3	Saloon keepers	1
Total	33	Total	30

"Not only more women returned the money than men, but they returned it more promptly," Mr. Moffett says. "A man whom I know to be worth at least $1,000,000 and who lives at one of the hotels never returned the money."

$10,000,000 FUND.

Rabbis to Help Town of Colonists Raise $10,000,000 Fund.

In every synagogue and temple throughout America there will be preached tomorrow a sermon exhorting the congregations to support the plans for the relief of Jewish war sufferers promulgated by the Joint Distribution Committee. Announcement was made yesterday following a meeting of the Joint Distribution Committee. A meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall next Thursday evening, at which the campaign to get $10,000,000 will be launched. Jacob H. Schiff will preside at this meeting and Louis Marshall will be the Temporary Chairman and will make the opening address. Mayor Mitchel will deliver an address expressing sympathy with the movement.

"BILLY SUNDAY," INC.

Rockefeller and Others Organize for Evangelist's Spring Campaign.

Supreme Court Justice John C. Clark has approved the incorporation of the "New York William A. Sunday Evangelistic Association, Inc.," organized to promote and conduct Billy Sunday's evangelistic campaign here in April next.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the only incorporator who is not named as a director. The others are James M. Speers, George Arnold, Arthur M. Harris, William B. Millar, Edward H. Fallows, Ladreth H. King, Edwin J. Gillies, Charles L. Goodell, Henry W. Jessup, Jordan L. Mott, Alexander M. Hadden, Eben E. Olcott, E. S. Halloway, William Jay Schieffelin, James M. Montgomery, Stephen Baker, William S. Bennet, William J. Stitt, Carl H. Fowler, William W. Hall, Karl Rieland, George Woolsey, F. M. Olyphant, S. W. Thurber, and James Bradley.

HONORED SUBMARINE CREW.

Francis Joseph in His Last Hours Decorated Deutschland's Men.

BREMEN, Dec. 14.—One of Emperor Francis Joseph's last acts, it was announced today, was to award medals and orders to each member of the crew of the merchant submarine Deutschland. Captain Koenig received the Komtur Cross, and the officers and members of the crew gold or silver crosses of the Francis Joseph Order.

The Emperor also decorated Dr. Alfred Lohmann, President of the Board of Directors of the Ocean Navigation Company, and Captain Friedrich Hinsch. Captain Hinsch is commander of the North German Lloyd liner Neckar, laid up at Baltimore. He supervised the departure of the Deutschland after its first trip to the United States.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 14. (via Sayville.)—Submarine freighter Deutschland has reached Bremerhaven.

MUNICH, Dec. 14.—The Neueste Nachrichten says that Emperor Francis Joseph willed 60,000,000 crowns, (about $12,000,000 at normal exchange,) from his private fortune for a fund for the benefit of wounded soldiers, invalids, and relatives of men killed in the war. Two daughters and one granddaughter receive 30,000,000 crowns each. The remaining 10,000,000 crowns of the late Emperor's private fortune was divided among various legatees.

GET PARK AVENUE HOTEL.

Lease Is Sold to Proprietors of the Majestic and Hargrave.

The lease for ten years from Jan. 1 of the Park Avenue Hotel, occupying the block front on Park Avenue from Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street, has been sold to George C. Brown of the Martha Washington Hotel and Copeland Townsend of the Hotel Majestic. This is the third hotel taken over by Mr. Brown and Mr. Townsend in the last year. The others are the Hotel Majestic and the Hotel Hargrave. Mr. Brown will assume the directorship of the hotel.

Fred Reed, former owner of the lease, is in poor health. The property, which is owned by the Hilton estate, will be renovated throughout by the new lessee.

COMMON WEALTH SUES.

Jury Returns $25,000 Verdict Against Publishers.

A verdict for $25,000, the largest awarded in this State in years in a suit for libel and the first ever awarded for damages for publication of defamatory matter in a novel in New York, was returned yesterday in Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan's suit against the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, publishers. The suit was based on the use of the name "Cornigan" for a magistrate depicted in George Bronson Howard's book, "God's Man."

As soon as the verdict had been announced before Supreme Court Justice Goff, John L. Lockwood, attorney for the publishers, asked for an order setting aside the verdict on the ground that it was excessive and against the weight of evidence, but the court denied the motion. An appeal will be taken. Magistrate Corrigan said he was satisfied.

The publishing concern insisted it never heard of Magistrate Corrigan until he complained that the character "Cornigan" was meant to be himself. The publishers then called in all they could reach of the 15,000 copies of the book and destroyed them, after which an amended edition was printed.

The only evidence that any of the officers of the defendant company knew that Magistrate Corrigan was referred to in the book was given by Mrs. Margaret Saville, at one time Howard's wife, who said that an officer said in her presence that the libel would make the book sell better. Mrs. Saville subsequently confessed that this testimony was false and was committed to the Tombs for perjury.

MORGAN VISITS CAPITAL.

Discusses Conditions Abroad with British and French Ambassadors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—J. P. Morgan arrived in Washington from New York this morning, took breakfast at the British Embassy, had conferences with the British and French Ambassadors, and returned to New York on a train leaving here at noon.

The purpose of Mr. Morgan's visit, it was explained, was to discuss with the two Ambassadors the conditions in Europe as they had been ascertained by him during his recent visit there. The engagements with the Ambassadors, it was said, were made before the peace proposal of the Central Powers was announced. At one of the embassies it was said that Mr. Morgan did not discuss peace. Mr. Morgan did not go to the Treasury Department.

PREPAREDNESS BAZAAR.

Exhibits at Grand Central Palace Show War Equipment.

The Preparedness Bazaar, organized as a demonstration of the importance and immediate necessity of adequate preparedness on the part of the United States, opened in the Grand Central Palace last night and will last until next Thursday night. The exhibits include various types of ordnance, army and navy equipment, Red Cross demonstrations and equipment, and a miniature battleship of the dreadnought type, which has guns that shoot, a crew that walks, a band that plays, and wireless that communicates.

The bazaar is being held under the auspices of various patriotic and relief organizations, among them being the United States Junior Naval Reserve, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Washington Guard of the Sons of the American Revolution, Junior American Guard, Ladies' Co-operative Auxiliary, Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, N. G. N. Y., Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R., United Boys' Brigades of America, Confederate Veterans'

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS J. MORROW of 7 Highland Place, Yonkers, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday afternoon in the offices of Gnativia & Co., 15 Broad Street, in his sixty-sixth year. He was stricken while reading the ticker, and died, before medical assistance could be obtained. Mr. Morrow retired five years ago, after being Treasurer of the Empire Cell-Gerard Company, manufacturers of building materials.

JEAN ANTONIN MERCIE, sculptor and painter, is dead in Paris. He was born in 1845 at Toulouse. M. Mercie was a grand officer in the Legion of Honor, a member of the French Institute, and a Professor in the School of Art.

AARON GREY, a retired hatter, died yesterday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his sixty-fourth year.

WILLIAM J. NOBLE, Superintendent of the veterinary hospital of Dr. J. Payne Lowe in Passaic, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his fifty-fifth year.

JOHN J. O'CONNOR, a painter and interior decorator, died yesterday at his home in Flushing, L. I.

EDWARD C. CHRISTOPHERSON, who retired ten years ago as Assistant Superintendent of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company of New York, died yesterday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his seventieth year.

BARTHOLOMEW CASEY, a contractor, died yesterday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

LEANDER S. RISLEY, a retired business man of this city, died yesterday at his home in Passaic, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. CLARA PIERCE, whose husband is a Justice of the Peace in Rutherford, N. J., died at her home there in her fifty-eighth year.

WILLIAM J. MORRIS, a real estate operator, and father of William J. Morris, Jr., Assistant District Attorney of Queens County, died suddenly yesterday morning while being taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, in Far Rockaway.

Mrs. DOROTHEA M. VAN SISE DURYEA, 68 years old, widow of George T. Duryea, a retired Brooklyn merchant, died from heart disease on Tuesday at the home of her niece, in Syosset, L. I.

CHARLES SACHS, in the engraving business in Manhattan for many years, and prominent as a bowler in Brooklyn, died at his home, 2,643 Church Avenue, Flatbush, on Wednesday, in his fifty-seventh year. He left a widow, two daughters, and a son.

ROBERT FROST, 64 years old, a manufacturing tailor of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 920 Hart Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, two sons, and three daughters.

Mrs. SOPHIA PFEIFFER, wife of William Pfeiffer, died on Wednesday at her home, 626 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 91 years. She was born in Baden, Germany, and had lived in Brooklyn since 1851.

JOHN BOSCH, Jr., a retired milk dealer of Brooklyn, died at his home, 97 Ellery Street, that borough, on Wednesday.

WILLIAM JOHN MORRIS, a real estate dealer of Far Rockaway and a resident of that place for the last thirty years, died in St. Joseph's Hospital on Wednesday. Mr. Morris was 65 years old.

CHARLES B. SNYDER, formerly business manager of The Graphic of Greenwich, Conn., died in Greenwich yesterday, at the age of 65. He was at one time owner of The Berwick (Penn.) Independent and later of The Wilkes-Barre Record and The Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader.

GEORGE QUINTARD HORWITZ, a leading lawyer of Philadelphia, died at his home there yesterday.

The Rev. JOHN H. FALKNER, rector emeritus of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Germantown, Penn., died on Wednesday in Philadelphia, in his eighty-fourth year.

ROBERT GORDON AMORY, a veteran of the civil war and formerly in the cotton business, died on Wednesday at his home, Wellesley Farms, Mass., in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. AGNES HAMILTON, widow of Thomas Hamilton, died unidentified on Wednesday from heart disease, at her home, 408 Manhattan Avenue.

HENRY DOUGLAS, a retired linen importer, of 145 West Eighty-first Street, died on Wednesday night in the Post-Graduate Hospital, in his seventy-third year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FISHER.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Edward Fisher, nee Ethel Crames, 674 West 161st, wish to announce the arrival of a daughter, at Lloyd's Sanitarium, on Tuesday, Dec. 12.

GREENHUT.—To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson W. Greenhut of 815 Central Park West, a daughter, Thursday, Dec. 14.

Engaged.

GORMLEY—VOGEL.—Elsie Vogel to J. Gormley.

SMITH—BYATT.—Frances Byatt to Arthur G. Smith.

THOMAS—BUNCE.—Marion R. Bunce to Francis P. Thomas.

Married

FORD—METZ.—Dec. 12, Margaret Vreeland Metz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Russel Metz, to Stuart Maurice Ford.

MIDDLEDITH—KOPPER.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, 1916, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Minna Alberta Kopper to James Flanders Middledith.

STEIN—TISCHLER.—Augusta A. Tischler to Mr. Barnett M. Stein, on Dec. 10, 1916.

Brooklyn.

BICKET—BRUSSEL.—Dec. 14, Amelia Brussel to Alexander Bicket, Jr.

Long Island.

MARTIN—GLOSS.—Dec. 9, Winfield, Alice T. Gloss to Fred K. Martin.

Died.

AMORY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 13, aged 69 years, Robert Gordon Amory, son of the late Jonathan Amory.

ANTHON.—On Dec. 13, 1916, Marie Madeleine Anthon, daughter of the late Edward Anthon and Helen Louise Anthon. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Please omit flowers.

BRADSHAW.—Sarah A., widow of Captain Albert M. Bradshaw, at her home, Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 13, 1916, peacefully, after a lingering illness. Funeral services Saturday morning, 11:30 o'clock, at All Saints' Church, Lakewood.

BRADY.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, 1916, John J. Brady, son of late Dr. P. J. Brady. Funeral services at St. Thomas Aquinas, 10 o'clock mass, on Saturday, Dec. 16, 1916. Residence, 751 Crotona Park North, Bronx, N. Y.

BRAINE.—Suddenly, on Dec. 13, at Morristown, N. J., Theodore Braine, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Friday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1916, John Brown. Relatives and friends, also members of Templar Lodge, No. 203, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services at his residence, 680 East 175th St., Bronx, on Friday, 8 P. M.

BROWN.—On Dec. 13, 1916, Elizabeth Campbell, wife of Rev. T. Edwin Brown, D. D., in Independence, Kan., in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mark D. Mitchell, Rochester, N. Y., and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

DOUGLAS.—Henry, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 145 West 81st St., on Saturday, Dec. 16, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

DOUGLAS.—The members of The Linen Trade Association of New York are invited to attend the funeral services of our late member, Henry Douglas, at his late residence, 145 West 81st St., New York City, on Saturday, the 16th of December, at 10:30 A. M.

HENRY D. COOPER, President.
ROBERT McBRATNEY, Secretary.

EUSTIS.—Suddenly on Dec. 11, at Leonia, N. J., Nancy C. Eustis, aged 80 years 11 months.

FULLER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1916, at his home, 235 West 76th St., William Rose Fuller, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Friday, Dec. 15, 1916, at 1:30 P. M.

GLADWIN.—On Dec. 13, at the family residence, 513 Gramatan Av., Mount Vernon, Elizabeth Margaret, beloved wife of Russell J. Gladwin, mother of Harold C. and William R. Gladwin and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Staniland of Buffalo, N. Y. Interment at Buffalo, on Saturday afternoon.

HAIGHT.—Suddenly on Dec. 12, of pneumonia, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Arthur Watson Haight, son of Cornelia and the late Louis Haight. Funeral services at 10 o'clock in the morning of Friday, Dec. 15, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 46th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., New York. Interment at Woodlawn. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HALL.—At his late residence, Rye, N. Y., after brief illness, Charles Orton Hall, formerly Cincinnati, Ohio, Hamilton, O., and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

HAMILTON.—On Dec. 12, 1916, at her late residence, 740a Manhattan Av., Agnes Shillinglaw Hamilton, aged 78 years, beloved mother of Mrs. Catherine H. Day, Jean, Guy, and John Hamilton. Funeral services at Carleton Winterbottom's Chapel, 620 6th Av., near 39th St., on Saturday, at 11 A. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

HEALY.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, 1916, John W. Healy, beloved husband of Mary Healy (nee Rochford). Funeral from his late residence, 148 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 16, at 9 A. M., thence to the R. C. Church of the Sacred Heart. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Funeral private.

JENKINS.—At Washington, D. C., on Dec. 13, Mary Bishop Jenkins of Boonton, N. J., daughter of the late George and Hannah Morgan Jenkins. Funeral services will be held at her former home, in the Park, Boonton, on Saturday, the 16th instant, on arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New York on the D. L. & W. R. R.

KING.—In Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 13, 1916, George Wilson King, formerly of New York and Chicago, aged 86.

KNIES.—Jacob, in his 81st year, at his residence, 69 Meserole Av., Mariners Harbor, S. I. Funeral services Friday, Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.

KRAKOWER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 13, Gerson M. Krakower, beloved husband of Sella and dear father of Henry Max, Mrs. Sol. Cohen, and Mrs. Al. Sampson. Funeral on Friday, Dec. 15, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 1,884 7th Av. Omit flowers. Interment Bayside Cemetery.

LEONARD.—Dec. 13, Jeremiah, age 85. Funeral, Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 101 8th Av., corner 15th St., Saturday, 12 o'clock.

LINK.—Henry Link, beloved husband of Katie Link, nee Pesold, 9 Cedar St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1916. Funeral Saturday at 2 P. M.

MARE.—On Dec. 13, 1916, May Frances, beloved wife of Bryce Mare, in her 71st year. Funeral service at her late residence, 33 Lafayette St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 16, at 4 P. M. Long Island papers please copy.

MAY.—On Dec. 13, 1916, Frederick Thompson May, in his 87th year. Funeral services Friday, Dec. 15, at 8 P. M., at his late home, 949 Kings Road, Elizabeth, N. J. Interment Saturday, Moravian Cemetery, S. I.

McLOUGHLIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, Margaret K. McLoughlin, widow of the late Peter McLoughlin, (County Longford Ireland,) for over fifty years devoted nurse in the family of the late General Joseph C. Jackson of New York City. Interment Hartford, Conn.

MERRITT.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1916, Mary Olds Merritt, wife of David H. Merritt, President of the National Newark Banking Company, Newark, N. J. Funeral Friday, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

METZ.—Suddenly, on Dec. 13, Hudson J., beloved husband of Belica and father of Belquita and brother of Bertha, Pauline, and Josie, at his residence, 19 Clinton Place, New Rochelle. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, Dec. 15 at 11 A. M. Havana papers please copy.

MORRIS.—William J., suddenly, Dec. 14, 1916, at Far Rockaway, aged 65. For further notice see evening papers.

MORROW.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1916, Thomas J. Morrow, aged 59 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 7 Highland Place, Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

NELLANY.—At the Lenox, Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 12, Michael Nellany, father of Mrs. William F. Sheehan and Charles V. Nellany of New York City. Funeral, Friday morning, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PISTOR.—At Moorestown, N. J., on Dec. 13, 1916, Philip Pistor, son of the late Philip J. Pistor and grandson of the late Dr. Alonzo Cushman, in the 72d year of his age.

PRONICK.—Mrs. Carrie Pronick, widow of the late Adolph Pronick, in the 76th year of her age, at her late residence, 122 East 60th St., New York City. Funeral private.

REICH.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, Jacob, beloved husband of Louisa Reich. Funeral services at his late residence, 231 East 84th St. on Sunday, Dec. 17 at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

RIELEY.—At his late residence, 97 Westervelt Place, Passaic Park, N. J., Leander Story Rieley, on Thursday, Dec. 14, in his 44th year. Funeral Saturday on arrival 2:15 p.m. from New York.

ROSENBERGER.—On Dec. 13, in Chicago, after a brief illness, Emanuel, beloved son of Fannie and the late Joseph Rosenberger and beloved brother of Max Salo, Mrs. Gustav E. Fleischman, and Mrs. Leon Fleischman. Funeral private Sunday morning from his late residence, 601 West 156th St.

ROSKAM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1916, suddenly, Samuel Roskam, in his 60th year, beloved husband of Minna Roskam and beloved father of J. Edward, David, Lawrence, Edith, Beulah, Frances, and Florence, and Mrs. J. B. de Mesquita. Funeral from his late residence, 600 West 141st St., Friday, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Pelham. Papers please copy.

SALATHE.—At Thexville, Penn., on Dec. 14, 1916, Jacob Salathe, beloved husband of Louise Salathe, in his 67th year. Funeral from his late residence, 204 Main St., Phoenixville, Penn., on Saturday morning, Dec. 16. Interment Lutheran Cemetery, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock noon.

SCHWARTZ.—Suddenly, on Dec. 13, Joseph, husband of the late Susan Schwartz, and father of Benjamin and Frank Schwartz and Birdie Feldman, in his 68th year. Funeral from his late residence, 255 West 90th St., on Friday morning, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock.

SPENCER.—On Dec. 13, 1916, at the New York Hospital, Katharine, wife of Nelson S. Spencer, and daughter of the late George B. and Abby Parker Rice. The funeral will be private.

TOOGOOD.—At Jersey City, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1916, John J. Toogood. Funeral services will be held at Bergen Lodge rooms, 651 Bergen Av., Saturday, Dec. 16, at 2 P. M.

TURNER.—On Dec. 14, Percival C., beloved husband of Velma E. Irish, aged 28 years. Funeral services from his late residence, 128 Bay 22d St., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 17, at 1:30 P. M. Interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Died.

TOLL.—At Carnegie, L. I., Dec. 14, Minnie, aged 54, widow of Nicholas and mother of Jennie, Mary, formerly of Amityville, L. I.

WALKER.—Suddenly, on Dec. 12, at his residence, 2,107 Seventh Av., Edward Field Walker, M. Dr., son of the late William and Caroline L. Walker, and husband of Catherine Bigelow. Funeral services at Providence, Friday, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the residence. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, on Saturday, Dec. 16, on the arrival of the 1.35 train from Grand Central Station. Ithaca and Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

BANGER.—George, Dec. 13, aged 68. Funeral, 220 East 15th St., tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

BLATZ.—George, 2,164 Blackrock Av., Bronx, Dec. 12. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

BLISS.—Frederick, Dec. 13. Funeral 308 W. West 50th St.

BOYLAN.—Thomas, 246 East 119th St., Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CARNEY.—John, 201 Avenue C, Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DERBY.—Catharine L., 1,337 Webster Av., Bronx, Dec. 13, aged 86.

DEVLIN.—Minnie, Dec. 13. Funeral 404 51st St. today.

FITZSIMONS.—Ella, 2,167 Clinton Av., Bronx, Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

GABRIHL.—Bertha, Dec. 13. Funeral 339 Lenox Av.

GRAZIER.—Catherine, 747 East 138d St., Dec. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HICKS.—James J., 2,110 Walton Av., Bronx, Dec. 13. Funeral notice later.

KAUFMAN.—Kaufman, 274 West 140th St., Dec. 13. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KELLEY.—Maria, 402 East 134th St., Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KOSTNER.—Frank, 703 1st Av., Dec. 12, aged 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LUTTELL.—Gustav, 248 East 97th St., Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McGARRY.—Andrew, 923 Eagle Av., Bronx, Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McNAMARA.—Patrick, Dec. 13. Funeral 428 West 34th St., today, 9:15 A. M.

NEILLY.—John A., 504 West 43d St., Dec. 13.

RYAN.—Charlotte E., 509 West 176th St., Dec. 12. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

SCHUTZ.—Margaret, 500 Hudson St., Dec. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SPILLANE.—Maurice, 302 West 128th St., Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

TYNAN.—Nellie F., 106 East 108th St., Dec. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WIDMAIER.—Anna, 306 East 85th St., Dec. 12, aged 57. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WILSON.—Annie, Dec. 12. Funeral 135 Avenue B, today, 9 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ARKELL.—Thomas, 155 Stuyvesant Av., Dec. 12, aged 79. Funeral service today.

BAKER.—William, Long Island College Hospital, Dec. 13, aged 45.

BLESSING.—Charles, 1,542 56th St., Dec. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BOSCH.—John, Jr., 97 Ellery St., Dec. 13, aged 46. Funeral Dec. 17, 2 P. M.

BYRNES.—Mary C., 1,000 Union St., Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COYLE.—Rhoda, 389 Van Buren St., Dec. 13, aged 87.

EICHOLZ.—William, Kingston Avenue Hospital, Dec. 13, aged 2.

FARRELL.—Mary J., 139 Foster Av., Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

GRIFFITHS.—Clementine C., 121 Midwood St., Dec. 14, aged 74. Funeral private.

GUINEY.—Jeremiah, 844 Bedford Av., Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HALEY.—Joseph, Kings County Hospital, Dec. 12, aged 44.

HAND.—Catherine, 256 40th St., Dec. 12, aged 81.

HEALY.—John W., 145 Clinton Av., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

KEENAN.—Ellen, 115 Eagle St., Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

KICHLINE.—Ethel, St. John's Hospital, Dec. 13, aged 31.

LE BLANC.—Mary, 464 6th St., Dec. 12, aged 57.

LENNON.—Michael, 173 5th Av., Dec. 13, aged 30.

LEWIS.—Sarah, 237 St. Nicholas Av., Dec. 12, aged 30.

McCORMACK.—Mary, 207 Taafe Place, Dec. 13, aged 60.

McDONALD.—Thomas, 93 Nelson St., Dec. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McFAUL.—Mary K., 65 Lafayette St., Dec. 13, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McNAMARA.—William J., 201 East 7th St., Dec. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MACK.—James, Holy Family Hospital, Dec. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MALPASSO.—Maria, 113 Harrison St., Dec. 12, aged 38.

MARTIN.—Alfred, 10 Tillary St., Dec. 13, aged 47.

MAYNARD.—Robert, Brooklyn Hospital, Dec. 14, aged 58. Funeral private.

METCALF.—Grace, 1,338 Decatur St., Dec. 13, aged 20.

MEYER.—Barbara, 1,366 Putnam Av., Dec. 12, aged 47.

MONTAGUE.—Mary, Kings County Hospital, Dec. 13, aged 70.

MOODY.—Maria L., 367 1st St., Dec. 12. Funeral today.

MORRELL.—Rose, 471 Decatur St., Dec. 14. Funeral Dec. 17, 2 P. M.

MURTAUGH.—Bridget, 433 6th Av., Dec. 12, aged 80.

PEACHMANN.—Richard, 73 Marcy Av., Dec. 13, aged 35.

PFEFFERNANN.—Theodore, German Hospital, Dec. 12, aged 57.

PILATA.—Maria, 2,248 Pacific St., Dec. 13, aged 54.

PURDY.—Annie, 148 88th St., Dec. 12.

RAFTER.—Mrs. James, 288 5th Av., Dec. 14. Funeral notice later.

RAYMOND.—Laura, Williamsburg Hospital, Dec. 13, aged 54.

REILLY.—Julia A., 465 39th St., Dec. 13, aged 79.

ROBBINS.—Edwina, 891 East 14th St., Dec. 13, aged 52.

RUSS.—Helen, 256 Smith St., Dec. 12. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

SCHERR.—Edward, 234 Warren St., Dec. 12, aged 54.

SCHMIDT.—Carl, 163 Fulton St., Dec. 13, aged 40.

SCHWARTZ.—Theresa, 165 Hamburg Av., Dec. 12, aged 58.

SIMMONS.—John C., 1,324 Dean St., Dec. 12, aged 49. Funeral today.

SUGARMAN.—Harris, St. Catharine's Hospital, Dec. 13, aged 52.

TREBEL.—Carrie, 235 Woodbine St., Dec. 13, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

VON DER HEIDE.—Dora, 1,873 85th St., Dec. 12. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

WITTNEBEN.—Charles, 295 Throop Av., Dec. 13, aged 71.

Jersey City and Newark.

BROWN.—Emory, 121 Mount

NATIONAL LEAGUE OWNERS PLAN TO CURB PITCHERS AND FAVOR THE BATTERS

HAUGHTON ASSAILS POWER OF PITCHERS

President of Braves Tells National League Hard Hitting Should Be Made Easier.

PROPOSED BOARD FAVORED

Suggestion That Body of Five Be Created to Settle Differences with Minors Is Approved.

Percy D. Haughton, President of the Boston Braves, gave the assembled National League club owners a lesson in baseball at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. While some of the other owners wanted to talk about inside politics and petty squabbles, the Harvard coach brought the attention of the league to the game itself and pointed out just where it was wrong.

"The trouble with baseball," said Mr. Haughton, "is that it is too powerful on defense and not strong enough on the offense. The game would be a lot more popular with the public if the rules were changed so as to increase the batting."

So, if Mr. Haughton has his way, next season may see the pitchers stripped of some of their power, and the games will again be carnivals of free hitting and wild base running as in the good old days. Mr. Haughton pointed out that what the baseball public liked was plenty of hitting and lots of scoring. Pitchers' battles present nothing thrilling to the ordinary baseball fan, he argued, and to sit for two hours and watch a flinger mow down one player after another without a hit grows monotonous from the spectators' point of view.

The Boston owner said that the pitcher today dominates the game, and that the class of .300 batsmen is becoming altogether too exclusive. Mr. Haughton's talk was just the same kind of a conference that he holds with his college football and baseball players when he is coaching, and the National League magnates immediately became interested. One after another they joined in the talk, although the old baseball men do not ordinarily talk about "defense and offensive" in baseball. Those are new terms for the old-timers. Their way of expressing the offence is, "Get up there and slam that ball."

Many Suggestions Made.

Numerous suggestions were made yesterday for making the game a freer hitting affair. Mr. Haughton stated that much of the pitcher's supremacy nowadays is due to artificial means. The moist ball, the resin ball, and the emery ball were all criticised severely. The discussion became so heated that many of the club owners expressed themselves forcibly that the wet ball ought to be abolished. The emery ball is now under the ban, and the use of resin may be barred by next season. The league decided not to prohibit the use of the moist ball without two years' notice to the pitchers.

Mr. Haughton stirred up a lot of talk when he suggested a change in the rules, and all suggestions will be referred to the Rules Committee, which will meet the Rules Committee of the American League some time in February.

The most radical change suggested to improve the batting was to limit the number of foul strikes to one. This would rob the pitcher of a chance to have the second strike called on a foul ball. Another radical change suggested was to give a batter first base on three balls instead of four. These changes, it is obvious, would surely force the pitchers to put the ball over the plate, where a batsman would have a chance to hit it. The records of the league show, Secretary Heydler explained, that it is the good batters who get all the passes and not the weaker hitters. What the league intends to do is to pass new rules so that the good hitters can get a better chance to show their batting talent.

Approve New Board.

The league voted to approve of the suggestion of the National Association of Minor Leagues for a new board of five members to decide cases involving controversies between minor and major leagues. It was the decision of the meeting that the National League had no objections to representatives of the minor leagues on a new board which is to consider cases in which the minors and the majors are involved.

If the American League approves, the board will be made up of five members, one from each of the major leagues, two from the minors, and a fifth member who is not connected with the game. A petition for the removal of the draft from the Class AA clubs was referred to the National Commission, along with the other minor league request.

There are still many questions which the league has not discussed, and the club owners will get up earlier than usual this morning so as to be ready for next session at 10 o'clock. That is the time set, but it is a question whether they will meet as early as that, because it is just about all that some of them can do now to get around at 1:30 P. M.

POWER OF APPEAL OPPOSED.

Club Owners Protest Commission's Role in New Players' Contracts.

A fine old fuss has been stirred up in the National League over the new players' contracts which were drawn up recently by the National Commission, and are now in the hands of the club owners awaiting their approval. One of the club owners discovered a clause in the contract which provides that in case a player is dissatisfied with the terms of his salary, he may appeal to the National Commission, which will act as a Board of Arbitration to adjust the salary.

When the club owners realized how much power was placed in the hands of the National Commission by this clause, it is said that there was an immediate protest. The controversy which the new clause has started may hold up the league meeting here for a day or two longer. The club owners are opposed to placing so much authority in the hands of the commission on question of player salaries.

It was said last night by one of the National League club officials that the club owners had held up any action on the new contract until the two members of the National Commission, now in this city, Chairman Herrmann and President Tener, had communicated with the other member of the commission, Ban Johnson, in Chicago on the objectionable clause. President Johnson's answer is expected before the National League meeting today.

Manhattan Five In Game Tonight.

Manhattan College will meet Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy on the basket ball court of De La Salle gymnasium tonight in what bids fair to be a fast and interesting game. The Trojans and the local five have been rivals for years, the green and white representatives having somewhat the better of the argument thus far. Winters, who has been doing exceptionally fine work for Manhattan, may not play owing to a slight injury sustained during the Princeton game.

CUBS GET FRED MITCHELL.

Failing to Buy Stallings, Weeghman Lands His Coaching Lieutenant.

After trying in vain for four days to get either John J. McGraw of the Giants or George Stallings of the Braves as manager of the Chicago Cubs for next season, President Charles H. Weeghman last night bought Fred Mitchell, coach of the Boston Braves and first lieutenant to Manager George Stallings. Mitchell is considered a high-class baseball coach and strategist, and he predicted last night that next season he believed he would be able to land the Chicago Cubs not lower than third in the league race.

For Mitchell the Chicago Cubs gave a cash consideration and Outfielder Joe Kelly. Kelly last season played with the Indianapolis Club of the American Association. Neither Mr. Haughton nor Mr. Weeghman would say what price was paid for Mitchell. Flattering money offers for Stallings had no more effect on Haughton than the offers for McGraw had on H. N. Hempstead.

Yesterday morning the two club Presidents had a long conference, in which Stallings also took part, but they could come to no decision. Weeghman was persistent in his efforts to get the Boston manager, so the decision was put off until last evening at 7 o'clock. At that time Haughton made it known to Weeghman that it was Mitchell or no one, so Weeghman decided immediately to get busy.

The new Chicago manager will sign a two-year contract before Mr. Weeghman goes back to Chicago, and it is understood that he will get a salary which will be twice as much as he received from the Braves.

Mitchell has been connected with baseball for more than fifteen years, and has had a varied career in the major leagues. He first played with the Phillies, breaking in as a pitcher. His real name is Yeager, but he took the name of Mitchell when he joined the major leagues. Later he was with the Athletics for a short time, and then went to Brooklyn. His stay there was short, and he was sent to the Toronto Club of the International League.

After Mitchell had played as a catcher, and came to the Yankees in 1910. The Yankees released him to the Buffalo Club, where Stallings was manager. When the latter went to Boston as manager he took Mitchell along with him to develop young pitchers.

Last season Mitchell was baseball coach of the Harvard nine, and brought the Crimson successfully through their important series against Yale and Princeton. Mitchell gets much of the credit for developing Pitchers Dick Rudolph and James, who twirled the Braves into a world's series in 1914. Mitchell is a quiet individual, as baseball players go, and is a thorough student of the game.

GAFFNEY MAY BUY PIRATES.

Dreyfuss Ready to Sell Pittsburgh, if He Can Get His Price.

The biggest deal which the National League meeting has yet brought forth is the possible sale of the Pittsburgh Pirates by Barney Dreyfuss to James E. Gaffney, who owned the Boston Braves when they won the world's series from the Athletics in 1914. If Mr. Gaffney decides to buy the Pirates he will very probably buy the release of Johnny Evers from Boston and appoint him manager.

The efforts which have been made for the last two days to keep the negotiations under cover have fallen yesterday when Mr. Gaffney and Johnny Evers had a two hours' conference at the Waldorf. The contract which Evers has with the Boston Club has another year to run. Evers says that he has entirely recovered from the illness which kept him out of the game last summer for so many weeks. He stated recently that next season would probably be his last as a player.

Ever since Mr. Gaffney had such great success with the Boston Braves he has been anxious to get back into baseball. Last year he and Harry F. Sinclair, the former Federal League owner, offered a high price for the Giants, but the offer was refused.

"I would like to get back into baseball," said Mr. Gaffney, "if I could find a proposition which looked attractive enough. After his long talk with Evers, Mr. Gaffney hurried away from the hotel and Evers was rather reticent for the rest of the afternoon and would not say a word about any impending deal.

"If I could get the price I wanted I would sell my club and get out of baseball tomorrow," said Mr. Gaffney. "But no one has yet been willing to sell, but no one has yet made me a direct financial offer for the club."

The reason that Mr. Dreyfuss is willing to sell out is because he believes that he was unjustly treated in the Slater case, when he maintains he lost that player through an unfair decision by Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission. Dreyfuss declares he intends to deliver an oration against Herrmann's reappointment before the meeting is over.

WOMEN FACE BUSY MEETING.

Golfers Will Settle Important Matters at Annual Session.

As usual, the annual meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will be held late in January, probably on the last Thursday in the month. It will be a busy meeting, as there are several additions to the regular routine procedure for this year. The prizes won by Piping Rock, Englewood, and Knollwood in the team competitions through the season will be given out, and, if the committee can unravel the tangle, a prize will also be given to the player who has scored the greatest number of points in the low gross competitions in all the one-day tournaments of the season.

It is New York's turn to hold the women's Eastern championship and the Griscom Cup matches, and these events must be provided with a course in addition to the course for the women's metropolitan championship.

SKATING EXHIBITION TODAY.

Swedish Champions to Cut Fancy Figures at St. Nicholas Rink.

This Winter New York will have an opportunity of witnessing fancy skating of a quality rarely, if ever, before seen in this country. With the absence of sporting events of all kind in Europe, due to the war, St. Morits, the ice skating centre of the world, will be without its usual Winter festivities and competitions. On this account five three international champion figure skaters, Bror Meyer and Miss Emmy Bergfeldt, professional champions, and Ulrich Salchow, amateur champion, have come to this country and will give a series of exhibitions in continental skating at the St. Nicholas Rink. Commencing this afternoon the exhibitions will be given on Tuesdays and Fridays through the season at 3 P. M. All the recognised figures will be executed and in addition there will be an exhibition of free skating with jumps, spins, spirals, and intricate dance steps set to music. Like Oscar Mathisen, the professional speed skater, who arrived here recently, the three figure skating champions are Swedish.

PRICES FOR SERIES FIXED BY AMERICAN

Heads of League, Meeting at Chicago, Set Limit at Double the Daily Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14.—Prohibitive prices for the world's series passed out of existence today as far as the American League is concerned. The public, which heretofore has been asked to shoulder exorbitant taxation in order to witness the rival teams battle for the highest honor in the big leagues, will no longer have to pay inflated prices. Today the American League magnates, in convention here at the Congress Hotel, passed a rule specifying that, beginning next season, prices on world's series games in baseball league parks shall be just double those which prevail during the playing season.

There is only one exception to the new scale. Those who wish to view the world's series from a box seat must pay $5. In parks where the prices range from 25 cents for bleacher seats, pavilion 50 cents, and grand stand 75 cents and $1, fans may see the big games from exactly the same seats for only double the price.

This rule stood out as the chief accomplishment of the protracted session of the magnates. The meeting convened at 9 o'clock this afternoon, a recess of one hour was declared at 1 o'clock, and the session was resumed at 5.

Shortly after President Johnson had declared the meeting in order, it was moved that Harry Frazee and Hugh Ward be officially welcomed as the new owners of the Boston Red Sox. Despite rumors that objections to such an act would crop out, the new bosses were received with open arms and informed that such views as they might see fit to express would be respected. James E. Dunn, owner of the Cleveland Club, also was welcomed, this having been the first opportunity to extend to Mr. Dunn the courtesy.

The new contract, announced by the National Commission and which contains the much discussed liability clause, was adopted, and this new form will be tendered to all athletes who are in need of new documents for the 1917 season. It was not stated in just what respects these contracts differed from those now used, but they are said to be constructed along much the same lines.

Enterprising baseball players who desire to put their knowledge of the game into print under their own names received a setback when the league agreed to enforce the rule prohibiting the printing of signed stories by baseball players. It was announced, however, that no penalty had been provided for infractions.

Two different committees from the minor leagues were accorded a hearing. One, composed of Edward Growe of the International League, Thomas Hickey of the American Association, and Al Baum of the Pacific Coast League, submitted a proposal that the draft be removed from the Class AA leagues, whom they represented. The other, Cal Ewing of the Pacific Coast League, Dan O'Neill of the Eastern Association, and M. E. Ashenbrenner of the Virginia League, Justice of the Commonwealth, set forth their views concerning the proposed Board of Arbitration for the minor leagues. Both propositions were left entirely in the hands of President Johnson, who tonight announced that he had nothing to say at present concerning them.

President Charles A. Comiskey of the White Sox was elected Vice President of the league to succeed Charley Somers, former owner of the Cleveland Club. The new Board of Directors will be composed of representatives from the Chicago, Cleveland, New York, and Boston Clubs.

GREEN IS TO MEET BROWN.

Dartmouth Eleven to Play Old Rivals After Ten-Year Interim.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Dartmouth and Brown, estranged on the gridiron since 1904, will meet on the new football field of the Eastern States Exposition Company in West Springfield next season. Arrangements for the game have been completed by both managements, which have been in communication with the Springfield Board of Trade.

It is probable that the game will be played on Nov. 17, a week prior to the Harvard and Yale game in the stadium. This is the date that formerly marked the meeting of these great rivals on the gridiron. The season at Dartmouth generally closes on the Saturday before, and this game probably will be the final one that Coach Frank W. Cavanaugh's eleven will play next Fall.

A premature announcement of the Brown schedule contains the hint that Colgate probably will be dropped and that if this step is taken it will be only to make room for Dartmouth. The last game between Dartmouth and Brown was played at Springfield, and Brown, largely through the fine playing of Johnny Mayhew, triumphed 28 to 0.

Brown and Dartmouth began athletic relations on the gridiron in 1894, and games were played annually, with the exception of 1897, until 1900. It was in the Spring of 1900 that Captain Percy Sutton took his Dartmouth baseball team off the field after protesting an adverse decision by the umpire, and athletic relations between the two institutions were severed. The breach was bridged last Spring, when two baseball games were arranged.

PENN UNDAUNTED BY COLD.

Icy Blasts Do Not Prevent Practice for Oregon Fray.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—Another practice was held on the frozen soil of Franklin Field this afternoon in preparation for the Western game with the University of Oregon at Pasadena, Cal., on Jan. 1. The players donned double harness, each wearing two jerseys, and some a sweater over the other regalia to help fight the piercing cold wind that swept across the field. For about forty-five minutes the squad went through the usual drills. First there was punting and forward passing and falling on the ball, which was followed by a long practice at the signals. Coach Folwell gave his men a few new plays which were worked several minutes. Practice as called off without scrimmage.

The squad of twenty-two players, coaches and managers, will entrain for Pasadena a week from tomorrow, and an undergraduate committee is working on the plan to encourage students who live out West and who are going home for the Christmas holidays to go as far as their destination with the team.

La Salle Academy Five Is Victor.

The La Salle Academy basket ball team defeated the All-Hallows five by a score of 30 to 10 in a fast game played yesterday afternoon at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Roxbury and O'Rourke starred for La Salle.

ADOPT TWO-YEAR-OLD RULE.

The Jockey Club Passes Measure Banning Races Before April 1.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Jockey Club at its offices, 18 East Forty-first Street, yesterday the work of the Rules Committee, which has been in session for the past week, was placed before the members for their approval. The committee submitted revised draft of the rules with their various amendments and suggestions. The adoption of a two-year-old rule was the most important feature of the work done by the committee. This new law forbids the racing of two-year-olds before April 1 and reads as follows:

"No horse foaled in 1915 or thereafter shall run in any race before April 1 of his two-year-old year under penalty of thereby disqualifying himself for all races under these rules until Dec. 31 of his two-year-old year."

Captain E. H. Cassatt proposed this rule nearly two years ago, with the condition that it should become operative in 1917. At the same time he sent copies to the officials of the various Kentucky racing associations, also to the Canadian racing authorities, all of whom are adopting it.

Joseph A. Murphy, racing manager of the Business Men's Racing Association of New Orleans, sent a strong protest which was read before the members. After some discussion, it was unanimously decided to hold Mr. Murphy's letter over until the October meeting of the Jockey Club, which virtually means that the rule will be given at least a season's trial.

The passing of this rule means the elimination of all two-year-olds which are raced at the Winter tracks before April 1, because if the law is broken they will not be permitted to run in Kentucky, Canada, or on the Metropolitan courses until Dec. 31.

Captain E. H. Cassatt withdrew his proposed amendments to the selling and claiming rules. Although several changes have been made in these regulations, they will not be announced for some time yet. The Secretary of the club was instructed to send a printed copy of the revised draft to all the members of The Jockey Club. Among those present at the meeting were P. H. Kinsale, Caspar S. Knapp, Percy Belmont, Captain E. H. Cassatt, Joseph E. Dwyer, Robert L. Gerry, F. R. Hitchcock, Andrew Miller, and Schuyler L. Parsons.

SPEED BOATS TO RACE FAR.

Contest from Here to Newport Arranged for Next Year.

The Long Island Sound Power Boat Association, made up of the clubs on the Sound catering to motor boat racing, in spite of the failures to secure long distance racing during the past Summer, decided at their meeting at the New York Athletic Club yesterday to promote a race from this city to Newport, a distance of about 150 miles, next Year. Commodore James R. Bennett has offered a trophy for the winner, and Saturday, Aug. 25, 1917, is the date fixed for the event. This late date was agreed upon, as it will give owners of new craft a chance to get them in racing trim after the usual racing season is ended.

Motor driven craft, whether of the express cruiser type of from thirty to seventy feet, or of the cruiser class, of from thirty to sixty feet, will be eligible to enter the race, which will be run under American Power Boat Association rules and handicaps, revised for the season of 1917, which will give the slower type of boats an even chance with the speedy ones. The start will be made at Huckleberry Island and continue direct through the Sound to some point in Newport Harbor to be agreed on later.

In order to give the slower class of cruisers a chance for a race among themselves, the New York Athletic Club announced at the meeting that it would add to its program for the annual New York to Block Island race in the early Summer a race for boats with an average speed of from 18 to 18 miles per hour, which will give these boats a chance to keep within sight of their competitors.

Murray Enters Millrose A. A. Games

Fred S. Murray, former Stanford University track captain, who was a member of the American team which met Norway and Sweden, yesterday entered the Millrose A. A. games on Jan. 20 as a representative of the New York A. C. Murray has entered four events, the special 70-yard high and low hurdles invitation, the 16-pound shot put, and will be a representative for the West in the half-mile West vs. East relay.

13th Regiment Games Tonight.

The second set of monthly games of the Thirteenth Regiment will take place at the armory in Brooklyn tonight, and will bring out all of the star performers in the regiment, including Syd Leslie, Bill Fisher, Frank Plant, Casper Scheffer, Al Pinkerton, Eddie Haskell, Jim Savage, and many of the crack flat floor bike riders in the city.

De Oro Beats Wild Bill Donovan.

Alfred de Oro, who is to play George Moore for the three-cushion billiard championship next week, defeated two opponents in practice matches at Doyle's Academy yesterday. In one he was victor over Leo Donnelly by a score of 40 to 14, and in the other vanquished Bill Donovan of the same persuasion by 50 to 34. This afternoon he will play Sid Mercer and Tom O'Keefe, and in the evening, Herbert McKenzie.

Ellis Defeats Otis with Cue.

Charles Ellis of Milwaukee defeated Charles Otis of this city, 50 to 49, in a match of the Interstate Three Cushion Billiard League, played last night at Thum's Billiard Academy. The high runs were: Ellis, 6, and Otis, 5.

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ASK FOR CELESTINS

DECIDES TO RETURN MANHASSET TROPHY

Indian Harbor Y. C. to Give Cup Back to Donors Following Ahmeek Controversy.

The Manhasset Bay Cup will be returned to the donors of the trophy, the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, by its custodians, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., accompanied by a challenge from the club to sail for the trophy during the coming season, with Nahma to represent the challenging club, as she represented it as defender of the trophy in the series of races sailed last August, and of which she has been officially declared the winner.

This was the decision reached by the members of the club at the annual meeting held at the Biltmore in this city last evening. It puts an end for the present to the long-drawn-out controversy, except for the report of the committee which now has before it the protest of Nahma against the unfair sailing of Lilian in the race. As this is merely a matter of interpretation of sailing rules, it has only that much incidental bearing on the race, as a decision in favor of Lilian would not affect the standing of Nahma as winner of the cup.

This decision was not reached without a deal of opposition to any course other than holding the cup as the successful defender, particularly after some revelations were made by Richard Monks, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the club, which had not before been made public during the process of the protests and controversies that resulted in the disqualification of Ahmeek, which had been declared the winner of the series of races by the committee in charge. It seems that the committee, his associates asked that committee, consisting of Asmelius Jarvis of Toronto, Stuyvesant Wainwright, and James F. Sparkman, to order the third race of the series, which has been called the conspiracy race, to be sailed over on the ground that it was unfairly sailed, and that six of the seven yachts representing the challenging clubs from the vicinity of Boston had conspired to set Nahma and Joyant of the New York yachts off the course in order that Ahmeek—not a party to the conspiracy—might win. This the Indian Harbor Yacht Club held was a direct violation of the rules. The Cup Committee, while admitting that on the surface the contention of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club committee seemed true, and that they had the power to order it resailed, declined to do because there was no evidence of the conspiracy except what was to be inferred from the way in which the race was sailed. That they did not consider legal evidence of conspiracy and therefore they awarded the cup to Ahmeek.

Two members of the club stated that members of the crews of at least four of the yachts from the Boston district admitted to them, some repeatingly and others shamefacedly, that the conspiracy charged did exist. With this evidence at hand the Indian Harbor Club Committee then tried to reach the Cup Committee, but could not do so, as one of the members had already started for Canada, and under the terms of the deed of gift protests had to be filed before midnight of the day of sailing the race. The only course which could be taken then was for the Indian Harbor Club Committee and Captain Hanan to make the protest he did against the unfair sailing of the race and, as an anchor to windward, to protest Ahmeek on rumors of her being over her rating on account of her displacement, which had been current among yachtsmen, but which were ignored after the club had accepted the measurements made by their official measurer, Morgan Barney.

Mr. Barney explained that on that protest he had found that Ahmeek was 27 pounds light, and that she was carrying thirty square feet more sail than she had a right to, which placed all the other contenders under a considerable handicap.

These facts, never before made public, and new to most of the members of the committee, accounted for the vote of Norway and Sweden, yesterday entered the Millrose A. A. games on Jan. 20 as a representative of the New York A. C. Murray has entered four events, the special 70-yard high and low hurdles invitation, the 16-pound shot put, and will be a representative for the West in the half-mile West vs. East relay.

Vice Commodore Mallory, who sailed the Joyant, sent a letter expressing his views, as he was unable to be present, owing to illness, to the meeting which, when it was ultimately adopted, returning the cup to the Manhasset Bay Club, explaining in detail the reasons why the Indian Harbor Yacht Club did so.

Commodore Mallory's letter suggested changes in the deed of gift which would permanently prevent team sailing such as is charged against the Boston yachts, and providing that in future races, all yachts which do not secure points enough in the first two races to make them possible contenders in the final race shall be eliminated from the third and final race of the series. These suggestions were adopted. The old officers of the club, headed by Commodore W. H. Childs, were re-elected by unanimous vote.

DARCY FAVORED FOR BOUT.

Rickard Says He and Carpentier Would Draw as Well as Willard.

Latest developments in regard to the proposed ten-round bout between Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, and Georges Carpentier, champion of Europe, point to the probability of Les Darcy, the Australian boxer, being substituted as the opponent of Carpentier. This phase of the matter was hinted at several days ago by Tex Rickard, who, with Samuel McCracken, is promoting the bout, and since that time the idea has become more fixed in Mr. Rickard's mind, although nothing definite has been decided.

"I am undecided whether to make it a Willard-Carpentier or a Darcy-Carpentier match," said Mr. Rickard when seen yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. "Public opinion seems to have changed considerably since the first announcement of the match, until I am now inclined to the belief that a match between Carpentier and Darcy would prove just as strong a drawing card. The men would be nearly evenly matched and, while the glamour attending a world's champion performing in the ring would be lacking, I am sure Carpentier's popularity as a hero of the European war would counterbalance this and make the affair a success. However, I am not prepared to say anything definite in the matter until further developments.

"Darcy is at present on his way to this country on a ship other than the one on which he left Australia," added Mr. Rickard, "and I can definitely say that he will be in this country before Jan. 15. I have not heard anything from Carpentier or his representatives since my last cablegram assuring him that the change in opponents in the contest would be made, but I am confident everything from that end will be satisfactorily arranged."

The negotiations for obtaining control of Madison Square Garden were progressing favorably, Mr. Rickard said. His latest report from Leonard Cemens, his real estate representative, was to the effect that it seemed probable the Garden would be sold to persons who would favorably entertain his proposition for a lease.

A NIGHT OF KNOCKOUTS.

Eight Out of Eleven Bouts a Amateur Tourney Very Brief.

Short bouts were the rule in the preliminary trials of the amateur boxing tournament at the New York Athletic Club last night. Only three of the eleven bouts went the scheduled distance of three rounds. The remaining eight ended in knockouts, technical and clean, seven ending in the first round, and the other in the second.

Especially did the short bout rule predominate in the 130-pound class. In this division five contests were down for decision, and all five ended in the first round. Among the winners in this class was William Morris, East Side House, holder of the national and metropolitan championship titles at 125-pounds. He was opposed by Meyer Schuldler, unattached, and the latter was so far outclassed that the referee called a halt in the first round. Another notable performer in this class was Harry Sloane, Bronx Church House, who fought in two bouts and won both in the first round. His first opponent was John Navares, unattached, and his second, J. M. Reiner, unattached. Frank, a brother of J. M. Reiner, lasted less than one round against Bill Kanowitz, unattached.

Jim Sullivan, Union Settlement Athletic Club, runner-up for the metropolitan title last year, contested in two bouts in the 150-pound class, and won both handily. He disposed of Louis Aldrin, Norwegian T. and A. C., in one round, and then defeated Sam Mesbera, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., Sullivan gained the judges' award in three rounds.

Edward Sivori and J. Lomax, both unattached, furnished an interesting bout in the 160-pound class for two rounds, when the referee stopped hostilities in favor of Sivori. The finals will be decided tomorrow night.

Plans to Match Fulton and Moran.

Ike Dorgan, manager of Frank Moran, the Pittsburgh heavyweight, yesterday announced that he had agreed to match the Pittsburgh boxer against Fred Fulton for a forty-round bout, which it is intended to stage in Havana. Dorgan said Moran was to receive $10,000 and his expenses, and that Fulton would get $5,000.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Jimmy O'Hagen vs. Augie Ratner; Andy Cortes vs. Eddie Dorsey. Both ten-round bouts.

Village A. C.—Ted MacDonald vs. Eddie Parese; Eddie McEntee vs. Sailor George York. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Young Hicks vs. K. O. Law Williams. Ten rounds.

TWO HARVARD MEN IN SQUASH FINAL

Dana and Hackett Eliminate Appel and Cordier in National Handicap Tourney.

When the final round of the national handicap squash tennis tournament is played tomorrow at the Harvard Club both of the contestants will be representatives from that club. Anderson Dana will oppose W. H. T. Hackett. It was these two who came through the semi-final round yesterday, and in the case of Hackett the result was tinged with an element of surprise, for he vanquished none other than the Yale Club champion, A. J. Cordier, who was one of the favored for eventual victory. The victim of Dana's skill was J. W. Appel, Jr., a fellow-member of the Harvard Club.

This match furnished the most exciting contest, for it developed into a test of speed and generalship from the outset. In the Harvard Club ranking for last year Appel was placed over Dana, but yesterday the latter proved himself the superior in every department of the game. Where Appel depended on speed he found his opponent more than matching the pace, and if it was strategy, here again Dana was in the forefront.

Appel started the match as if he were confident that his powerful stroking would cause confusion to his rival, but Dana replied in kind, and the spectators settled back to witness a long struggle. The result of both depending on speed, coupled with the fact that each is a remarkable getter, furnished thrilling rallies that were well sustained. Usually these went to the credit of Dana.

Dana won the first game at 17—14. The second, however, saw the conditions reversed. Appel speeded up his game to an even higher degree and captured the second by 15—11. The third game found Dana cool, while Appel appeared somewhat hasty and nervous. The result was that Dane quickly ran away to a commanding lead, and although Appel tried to rally in the midgame his efforts did not cut down materially the lead of his opponent.

Cordier was obliged to concede Hackett four aces, and this was too much for the Yale man to overcome. In this game two different styles of play were exemplified. Hackett played a comparatively soft game, depending largely on his placements for effectiveness. Cordier, on the other hand, was aggressive and drove hard. But the soft game won, Cordier admitting defeat under a score of 15—5, 15—8.

The summaries:

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, minus 8 aces, defeated J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, minus 4 aces, 17—14, 11—15, 15—8; W. H. T. Hackett, Harvard Club, minus 4 aces, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, minus 8 aces, 15—5, 15—8.

COLUMBIANS WIN AGAIN.

Defeat Heights Casino Team in Squash League by 6 to 1.

The Columbia Club added another victory to its credit in the Class A Division of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League yesterday afternoon, on the Columbia Club courts, by defeating the Heights Casino team by 6 to 1. Jay Gould won his second match as a member of the Columbia Club team when he defeated R. Goepel of the Heights Casino by 15—7, 15—13. The only Heights Casino player to be successful was R. E. T. Riggs, who defeated H. Bulsley of Columbia with the score of 15—8, 9—15, 15—8.

The summaries:

F. S. Kesler, Columbia Club, defeated J. O. Few, Heights Casino, 15—11, 15—14; E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, defeated H. Catlin, Heights Casino, 15—10, 15—6; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, defeated H. Bulsley, Columbia Club, 15—8, 9—15, 15—8; Jay Gould, Columbia Club, defeated R. Goepel, Heights Casino, 15—7, 15—13.

J. Cornell, Columbia Club, defeated S. Martin, Heights Casino, 15—10, 17—14, 15—11; R. Mahan, Columbia Club, defeated H. Beardsley, Heights Casino, 15—8, 15—9; F. Kidder, Columbia Club, defeated G. S. Eldredge, Heights Casino, 15—4, 15—8.

C. C. N. Y. Meets Penn Tonight.

The College of the City of New York will clash tonight with the University of Pennsylvania in a dual swimming meet and a water polo match. It will be the second meet for the City College swimmers, who lost last week to Columbia.

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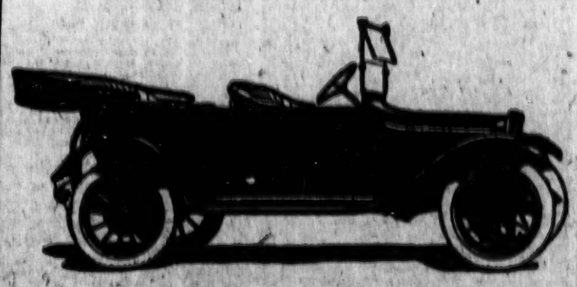

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CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means corpse or cadaver.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Charles D. Lawrence of New York City was admitted to practice.

545—United States, appellant, v. United Shoe Machinery Co of N. J.—Motion to advance submitted.

256—Fred. von Baumbach, Collector of Internal Revenue, petitioner, v. Sargent Land Co. 257—Same v. Sutton Land Co., and 258—Same v. Kearsarge Land Co.—Argument concluded for petitioner.

30—Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., appellant, v. United States, and 58—The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, appellant, v. United States.—One hour additional time allowed each side on motion of counsel for appellants. Reargument commenced for appellants.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 15: Nos. 30, (and 58,) 42, (and 100,) 124, 106, 115, 113, 104, 35, 120, and 110.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 403, P. O. Bldg.

Amundsen (Baltimore.
Best (Lewis.
Worden (Kenny.
Weerhide (Johns-Manville Co.
Am Oil, &c, Co (Western Gas Const Co.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Autoplane Co (Story Cook (Flagg & Clark Prod Co.

Note—The first case on the above calendar is to be passed until Dec. 18.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 826, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar. Adjourned motions:

Re Snyder Snap Button & Fastener Co.
Ballard (Audubon.
Michelin (Mason & Seaman.
Church (Swetland.
Lasch (D. L. & W. Hill (Federal D & C.
Seals (Same.
Noiparell (Butler.
Isaacs (U. S Muslin Underwear Co.
Weiden (Am Snap & Fastener.
McWilliams (Tug P RR 33.
Garrison (Watson.
Fersenik (Ford.
Dupee (Am Ad T Co.
Hannevig (Sutherland.
Sutherland (Hannevig.
Stevenson (Harris.
Blum & Koch (Bonar & Phelps.

Noticed motions: Garrison (Watson.
Lyon (Hartford.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 826, P. O. Building.

M Fried & Son.
Antonio Pellicane.
Harry Serbin.
Barnet Misbaum.
Frederick Wunder & Son.
Louis Beedine.
William McDougall.
Leroy P Root.
George Barr.
A F J Emdhardt.
Weeden Bros.
Barnet Paulson & L Reg.

Motions:
Perry B Rowe.
Maurice C Better.
Meyer Walker.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 812, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty.

Case on—Re Coal Boat 33 (Limit.)

American Warehouse Co (Davidson Lumber Re Budd.
A Kalittis (Phila & Reading Coal Co.

Same (Hartman.
Re E Fucini & Co.
Lambart (Mirror Films
Grossman (Wm Whitman Co.
Faber (Kent Hold Cor.
Kamenitsky (Corcoran.
Petruck (O'Callaghan.
Mulholland (Neenan Elec Co.
Cuatotolapam Sugar Co (Beck.
W H Stiner & Son (Penn Copper, (4.)
Rodgers (Kerr.
Robt Dollar Co (Canadian Car, &c, Co.
Cazanai (Title G & T.
White (Leach.
Werner (515 W 29 St.
Schmidt (Neuberger.
Robt Dollar Co (Canadian Car, &c, Co.
Pepressaye Const. &c, Co (Sayre.
Re Goldschmidt.
Mulroney (Metal Shelter Co.
Empire Kaolin Co (Mutual Bank.
Fliashnick (Burke.
Carey (NY Rys.
All-Pack Grocery Strs Co (McAtamney.
Bradley (McCutcheon.

Non-Enumerated Motions at 10:30 A. M.:
Marron (Bell.
Re Brennan.
Re Bryant.
Prokop (Lichter.
Blumenthal (Alexander et al.
Helvitz (Balshofer.
Bonis (Rosenthal Sunshine Braid Co.
Vandeweghe (Dewever et al.
Muller (Frees Const.
Voigt (Johnson.
Kaufmann (Held.
NY Co Nat Bank (De Luca.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Herrmann (CNY.
Imp Specialty Co (Guadagnino.
Marie (David Meyer Brewing Co.
Ficser (Syabo.
Hallenberg (Greene.
CNY (William Purnell Co.
Re CNY, (Allerton Av)
Swirsky (Levy.
Pollack (Miller.
Micanowicz (Susquehanna Coal Co.
Haas (W. Ottmann & Co.
Arnold (Thomas, (2.)
Greenspan (Beer.
Wohl (Goldstein.
Vaughn (Truxton Dairy Co.
J. & J. Slater (Slater Shoe Co.
Haas (Haas.
Re C. D.
Granolithic Pav Co.
Morelli (Nazareth Cement Co.
Guaranty Trust Co (2d Av R R.
Goldstein (Goldstein.
Seaberg (McGuilliuddy.
Baruch (Baruch.
Rauh (Szabo.
Re J. B. Greenhut Co.
Bank (Susquehanna Coal Co.
Giordano (Stern.
Eisenbach (Eisenbach.
Riverside Bank (Mc-Coun.
Fox (O'Brien.
Green (Chase.
Seamans (Security B'k
Seine (Chelsea Exch Bank.
Aronson (Smith.
Re Zabriskie.
Zeeb (Fischer.
Kopilow (Obermeyer & Liebmann.
Goldstein (Goldstein.
Building (Compagnie Gen Transatlantique
Judge (Lamb.
Rosenblum Co (Guild.
Re Robinson.
Rechelle (Adler.
Re Foley.
Tancyk (Lehigh Val RR.
Sternberger (Byrnes.
CNY (Greentree.
Romanofsky (Lehigh Val R R. (2.)
Kast (Kolb.
Lesnick (Superior Machine and Tool Works, Inc.
Felt (Petrilli.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Interim business.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Chauvenet (Maxwell.
Jasper (Berkowitz.
Harmon (Hitchcock.
O'Day (Cavanagh.
Hamilton (Rouse.
Cichitto (Cichitto.
Rosen (Rosen.
Ullman (Empire Coal Laundry Co.
De Journo (Richard.
Towle (Osirchis.
Laffer (Same.
Anderson (Kaplan.
Filipponi (Costa Chasi Mig. (3.)
Demmerer (Colored Chorus De

Dailey.
Fenton (Same.
Bush (Same.
Braun (Same.
Shafer.
Goldsmith.
Pasche.
Brde.
Riley.
Harrison.
Shrage.
Schwar.
Horowitz.
Kloeb.
Feidman.
Nickel.
Joyce.
Erbach.
Scrucimarra.
Williams.
Baldwin.
Norton.
Burton.
Munoz.
Atkins.
Schuss.
Bassman.
Wolf.
Bennet.
McCann.
Felder.
Hancock.

General calendar:
Canadian Agencies, Ltd (Assets Real Co.

PART IV.—Davegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Latham Litho &c Co (Int Film Service.
Drew (Tracy.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Ing—O'Brien (Dooley.
Ing—Wilner (Patton
Ing—Rheinheims (Smith.
Tirrell (N Y Herald.
Stenzler (St'd Gas Lt Co of CNY.
Gans (Lorber.
Brady (N Y Rys.
Holder (same.
Ganga (Rice.
Bartel (Lehigh Coal & Nav Co.
Abern (R T Subway Const Co.
Brenner (Weil.
Klein (CNY.
Gold (Bauman.
Klein (CNY.
Saland (Hebrew Trading Co.
Levy (Yonkers RR.
Venter (Int R T.
Burnett (Electo Co.
Fenton (Hirschberg.
Moses (Kiosk Con Co.
Meisel (N Y G & H RR
Silverberg (Dickstein.
Broomfield (Michael J. Adrian Corp.
Hyman (Berube.
Rubin (Boulton.
Fives (Oehrlin.
Rossi (Thoa. Harrington's Sons.
Malone (McCarthy.
Diambrone (NY Rys.
Arnon (McDermott Dairy Co.
E. Barrett (Friend.
R. Barrett (same.
Nielsen (Jones.
Steakin (Koenig.
Linehan (Int R T Co.
Finfer (same.
Friedberg (Am Exp Co
Aherne (Cons. Gas Co.
Jackson (Schaefer.
Tobin (Powers.
Gyomber (Rhebar.
Dougherty (Loew's Theatrical Enty.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Breen (Dubell.
Fuchs (Bender.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Harris (Baruch.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

Davy (Int R T.

PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—No day calendar.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Spector (Harty.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Janot (Pitts Plate Gl.

PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XIII.—Renton, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sommer (Rosenbaum.

PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Titus (Griffin.
Northern Bank of NY (Sprocessig.
Denbihy (Gratz.
Bankers Serv Corp (Mutual Trust Co.
Seltzer (Levin.
Horne & Co (CNY.
Rubber & Celt Harness Trim Co (Adv Agcy.
Hern.an (Rosenbaum.
Zucker (Rosenberg.
Patterson (Erie RR.
Anderson (Mutitt.
CNY (Kelly & Roach.
Same (McCarthy.
Stein (Cas Co of Am.
McKenna (Doherty.
Van Leon (Hedden & Sons Co.
Potsdam (Schwartz.
Bd of Educ (Md Cas'ty
CNY (Rich L & RR (2)
CNY (Nat Surety Co.
Richardson (Hayden A & L
Green (Dickler.
Marcus (Metzger & Co
Franklin Eng Co (Driscoll.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:

Margaret Donoghue (Elias Hallmen.
Francisco Tocci.
Kate Hicks.
Thomas F O'Rourke.
Victorir Szczypiorski.
James T De Lia.
Magdalena Herrmann, &c. (2.)
Mary A McPartland.
Cecile E Ellshemius.
Emanuel Brown.
Frieda M Young.
Carrie M Metcalf.
David Abramowitz.
Michael Brugal.
Monasky Sheffel.
Frank De Genaro.
Louis Berg.
Ruditz infants.
James Scanlan.
Patrick Leahy.
Kate C Leahy.
Charles McWilliams.
Agostino Carbone.
Rachel A Elting.
Frederick A Siegel, Camilla Clark.
Katherine E Morrow.
Solomon Sonneborn.
Nellie B Taft.
Arabella S Sutton, Jacob Wyatt.
TRIAL Hott—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills.—At 10 A. M.:

Annie McLaughlin, Veronica Oberlein, Sophie Mayer.

Henrietta Sidenberg, Nellie Kiernan, &c, Mary Klusacek.
Richard Thomas.
Esther K Morse.
Charles Köhler.
Edward J Markey.
Frank Hurry.
Fannie Shmeg.
Alfred B Hause.
Nelle B Taft.
Ricke Lewin.
William D Thompson.
Marie Starlight.
Wm H H Armstrong.
Anna M H Good.
Joseph Cahn.
Thomas Byrnes.

Estate of:

Henry Truberg, (issue of fact.)

Wills for probate:

Emma M Lewisohn.
Andrew Blaurock.
Annie S Ostrom.
Anna C Schaan.
Sarah Delehanty.
Henry H Mott.
Elizabeth Vix.
Ernestine Schneider.
Gluseppe Russo.
Alfred A Cowles.
Louis Bookman.
Charles T Klein.

The following causes to be passed for the day:

Klatt (Klatt.
Brown (Press et al.
Birnhak (Wile & Co.
Haviland (Reynolds et al.
Baron (Nassau RR.
Koerner (Lord & Taylor.
Young (Beckers.
Ofsinski (Collins.
Berenson (Local Bldg Co.
Schoenwetter (Nas RR
Greaney (Troy Wagon Works.
Altobello (Nas R R.
Hamroff (Davidson.
Maxwell (L I RR et al
Kreizvogel (B H RR et al.
King (Messrale Tr Co.
Rabinetz (Arluck et al.
Conrop (Kane.
Finger (Nas RR.
Smith (Fredericks.
Herman (Barrett.
Junquera, Reid (Dimer.
Ihnken (Calleson et al.
Carpenter (NY Con Ry
Brailhard (Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
Chrocici (NY C & H R RR.
Civil (Jacobs & Davies.
Sortese (Green.
Baar (Baar et al.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 7321.

Filed (Marx & Rawolle.
Sasso (C I & B RR.
Dunne (Broad.
Ryan (Livingston.
Jones (Daniel Eddy & Sons.
Prey, Ritty & Imp (Wallan & H, Inc.
Goldstein (Met Lumber Allen (Allen.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.

Campagna (Campagna.
Wise (Wise.
Spector (Hacker.
Rogers (Rogers.
Mandel (Muller.
Labertoff (Sherling.
Hunter (Hunter.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3072.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Crane, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Bruno (So Bklyn Ry.
Fagan (B H RR.
Friedman (C I & B RR.
Teich (NY Con RR.
Braunstein (B Q Co & S RR.
O'Keefe (C I & B RR.
Dean (Rosenthal et al.
Delack (New Style Home Building Co.
Macaiuso (Linder.
Houlgman (B, Q C & S RR.
Vogel (B H RR.
Kane (O'Brien.
Lupo (Chapman.
Gulnan (Waterbury.
Hamilton (B H RR.
Scofield (Bklyn Alcatras Asphalt Co.
Primo (Signorelli.
Regan (Jennings.
Davidson (B H RR.
Green, Comr. &c (Meyer.
Lauder (Palasi.
Bruno (Imbesi et al.
Schlimmer (O'Connell.

The following causes to be passed for the day:

Brown (Press et al.
Birnhak (Wile & Co.
Haviland (Reynolds et al.
Baron (Nassau RR.
Koerner (Lord & Taylor.
Young (Beckers.
Ofsinski (Collins.
Berenson (Local Bldg Co.
Schoenwetter (Nas RR
Greaney (Troy Wagon Works.
Altobello (Nas R R.
Hamroff (Davidson.
Maxwell (L I RR et al
Kreizvogel (B H RR et al.
King (Messrale Tr Co.
Rabinetz (Arluck et al.
Conrop (Kane.
Finger (Nas RR.
Smith (Fredericks.
Herman (Barrett.
Junquera, Reid (Dimer.
Ihnken (Calleson et al.
Carpenter (NY Con Ry
Brailhard (Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
Chrocici (NY C & H R RR.
Civil (Jacobs & Davies.
Sortese (Green.
Baar (Baar et al.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 7321.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketchum, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part II., May, J.; Part V., Hyland, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Apking (Bleaker et al.
McCloskey (Ridge Bvd Con Co.
Straub (Grant.
Levine (Schwartzman.
Baird (Temple Imp Co.

Filed (Marx & Rawolle.
Sasso (C I & B RR.
Dunne (Broad.
Ryan (Livingston.
Jones (Daniel Eddy & Sons.
Prey, Ritty & Imp (Wallan & H, Inc.
Goldstein (Met Lumber Allen (Allen.

PART II.—Asphall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.

Campagna (Campagna.
Wise (Wise.
Spector (Hacker.
Rogers (Rogers.
Mandel (Muller.
Labertoff (Sherling.
Hunter (Hunter.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3072.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Crane, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Bruno (So Bklyn Ry.
Fagan (B H RR.
Friedman (C I & B RR.
Teich (NY Con RR.
Braunstein (B Q Co & S RR.
O'Keefe (C I & B RR.
Dean (Rosenthal et al.
Delack (New Style Home Building Co.
Macaiuso (Linder.
Houlgman (B, Q C & S RR.
Vogel (B H RR.
Kane (O'Brien.
Lupo (Chapman.
Gulnan (Waterbury.
Hamilton (B H RR.
Scofield (Bklyn Alcatras Asphalt Co.
Primo (Signorelli.
Regan (Jennings.
Davidson (B H RR.
Green, Comr. &c (Meyer.
Lauder (Palasi.
Bruno (Imbesi et al.
Schlimmer (O'Connell.

The following causes to be passed for the day:

Klatt (Klatt.

City of Philadelphia

4% Bonds

Int. payable Jan. 1 and July 1
Due November 1, 1946

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Mass., Conn., and other States.

Price to yield 3.78%

Full particulars on request for Circular AG-80.

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Conservatism

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Circular on Convertible Bonds, describing practically all the important issues now upon the market. *Write for Circular No. 1584*

Circular on Listed Stocks, describing more than 100 issues of Railroad and Industrial Stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. *Write for Circular No. 1585*

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

$250,000

Philadelphia, Pa.

4% Bonds

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Tax Free in Pennsylvania
Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Eligible to Secure
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Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and other States.

Price to yield 3.80%

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Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Legal Investments
List T-118
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St. - - New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Secondary Stage of the Peace Readjustment Market Appears in a Violent Break.

The liquidation of industrial issues which was started Tuesday by the receipt of news of Germany's peace tenders and halted Wednesday by a partial recovery, broke out again yesterday with such violence that stocks were dumped upon the market without any regard to the prices which they would bring. For the first time in weeks the selling appeared to come very largely from thousands of holders of stocks who have up to this time resisted all the pressure brought to bear upon them by increased margin demands and high money rates. There was a great deal more real liquidation than was seen on Tuesday, and the buying support was less in evidence.

Declines ran as high as 35 points in the slump, with many issues losing from 6 to 10 points. Although the average decline was smaller than it was two days ago, it was much more significant, for it was not padded by a big drop in one or two of the high-priced issues. Almost without exception those issues which led the rise in the recent bull market moved back several points, and closed near the low prices for the day. The railroad shares were almost ignored, being even less active than usual and losing ground only sympathetically.

There was no news that accounted sufficiently for the eagerness with which stocks were pressed for sale. It is true that the brief summary of Bonar Law's remarks in Parliament caused traders to think that their first idea of England's attitude toward Germany's peace proposals was a wrong one, and that the end of the war was measurably nearer than any one had believed a few hours earlier, but it is quite likely that it would have been found necessary to evolve some other explanation had the speech not been delivered. Stocks cannot move in one direction forever, and leading bankers have felt for some weeks that the turn in the market was nearer at hand. They said yesterday that the slump might have been less violent under other conditions, but that it would have come without the peace talk.

It was a foregone conclusion when industrial stocks, many of which have never paid a dividend, advanced week after week on the expectation of extraordinary profit distributions that their prices would have to be readjusted when the public came to estimate the real change that has taken place in their status as the result of two and a half years of war. The fact that a company which previously earned nothing on its common stock shows 15 per cent. in a period of abnormal prosperity does not justify a price based upon 15 per cent. as an average return. Wall Street has been trying for a few days now to establish the right relation between values and prices. The readjustment has been headlong, and undoubtedly unfair to some of the issues written down, but the inequalities will be straightened out when there are more data on which to work. The reaction will be carried too far, just as the advance was.

Outside of the brokerage offices there was little evidence of disturbance in the situation in the financial district yesterday. The banking position was improved by the clearing out of a great deal of industrial collateral which had absorbed too much of the country's loaning power. Stocks go into stronger hands on such a break, and the technical position undergoes rapid improvement. It was said by some bankers that the liquidation process has been unnecessarily abrupt, but that it must be carried further before the market will be a true index of the country's industrial position.

Peace is still far in the future, unless the temper of the Allies is sadly misunderstood, but it has been brought nearer to Germany's changed attitude, and from now on it will be constantly in mind. The market's course must be shaped by the probable effects on this country's business and financial position of a return to normal conditions throughout the world. The inability of any one to forecast at once the extent of the changes will be reflected day by day in the movement of prices.

Yesterday's activity has seldom been equaled. The day's turnover was 2,412,000 shares, 62,000 more than Tuesday's total, and the largest day's business in nearly ten years. The ticker lagged far behind the market, especially in the late afternoon.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

American Securities and Shipping Shares the Principal Features.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Money was in stronger demand on the market today. The Stock Exchange, though quiet, ruled generally steady, with good recovery. American securities and shipping shares were the principal features. Much interest was evinced in the financial statement to be made in the House of Commons today by Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law, as it was expected to foreshadow a fresh method of financing the war.

Gilt-edge securities varied little. Foreigners, rubbers, and oils hardened on light demand. Americans finished dull, with United States Steel shares easy.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 10 centimes.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	11,240,000
Silver in hand decreased	3,035,000
Notes in circulation increased	85,946,000
Treasury deposits decreased	41,716,000
General deposits increased	68,897,000
Bills discounted increased	17,448,000
Advances decreased	2,090,000

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£936,000
Circulation increased	99,000
Bullion decreased	836,806
Other securities decreased	2,930,000
Other deposits decreased	2,420,000
Public deposits decreased	1,205,000
Notes reserve decreased	871,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 21.70 per cent.; last week it was 21.79 per cent. Rate of discount 6 per cent.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$8,439,307	$94,029,068
Or. internal revenue	16,584,788	186,751,956
Income tax	2,061,233	17,267,231
Miscellaneous	2,582,485	31,934,890
Total receipts	29,668,124	329,983,205
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	9,514,950	111,047,251
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	9,128,958	118,007,238
Expenditures	39,183,074	441,030,456

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4	4¼	4.25
Buff. Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½	4.55	4.35
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½	5.50	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.30
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Ch., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	5.10	4.60
Ch. St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.50	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.65	4.50
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.35	4.15
Erie Railroad	1917-'28	4½	4.60	4.38
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.80
Illinois Central	1917-'36	4½	4.35	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.35	4.15
Michigan Central	1917-'22	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'28	4½	4.35	4.30
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.30	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'22	4½	4.00	3.80
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1917-'23	4½	4.20	4.10
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'28	4½	5.00	4.80
Seab. Air Line	1917-'26	5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific	1917-'29	4½	4.35	4.25
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½	4.55	4.35

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1915.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Day's sales	2,412,256	887,223	77,745
Year to date	218,766,209	168,998,267	42,792,868

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
138	145	300	Adams Express	142	142	140	140	-1
17	17½	900	Advance Rumely	18	18	17	17	-1
35	37	200	Advance Rumely pf	37	37	36	36	...
79	80	2,600	Ajax Rubber	81	83	79½	79½	-2½
12	12½	2,100	Alaska Gold Mines	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	...
7⅞	7⅞	300	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
29	29½	7,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	31⅝	32	29⅝	29⅝	-2½
88	88½	2,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	89	89	88½	88½	...
90¼	90¼	700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	92⅝	92⅝	90¼	90¼	-1¾
97½	98	15,200	Am. Beet Sugar	102	102	96	96	-3½
...	...	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
51	53	100	Am. Bank Note pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	-½
50½	51	16,600	Am. Can	57⅞	57⅞	50¼	50¼	-5⅝
112	112¼	200	Am. Can pf	112⅞	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝	-½
68½	68⅝	11,600	Am. Car & Fdry	72⅝	72⅝	68⅝	68⅝	-3⅝
116⅝	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	-1¼
50½	51¼	800	Am. Cotton Oil	51⅝	51⅝	51	51	-½
12⅞	13¼	1,900	Am. H. & Leather	15¼	15½	13¼	13¼	-1⅞
68	68½	5,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	74	74	68	68¼	-4½
28	28½	1,700	Am. Ice Securities	29⅝	29⅝	28	28⅛	-½
18½	19¼	1,400	Am. Linseed	21¼	21¼	19¼	19¼	-1⅝
51¾	52	2,000	Am. Linseed pf	53½	53½	51½	51½	-2
80¼	80½	23,400	Am. Locomotive	87⅜	87⅜	79½	80¼	-7½
9¾	9⅞	300	Am. Malt cfs. of dep.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
48	49	700	Am. Malt pf.	49½	49½	47½	48	-2
106¼	106¾	40,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	110⅝	110⅝	106¼	106	-4¼
114⅝	116	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	115	115	115	115	-½
94	96	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	95	95	94¼	94¼	-1⅝
142	150	100	Am. Snuff	142½	142½	142½	142½	-8½
64	66½	3,300	Am. Steel F'dries	69¾	69¾	66⅜	66½	-2½
110	111	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref.	113	114	110	110	-3½
125½	126	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel.	128	128	125¼	125⅝	-⅛
2	2¼	2,300	Am. T. & T. rights	2½	2½	2	2	...
215	217	300	Am. Tobacco com.	216	216	215¾	215¾	-1⅜
108½	109	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	109	109	109	109	...
45¾	46	6,800	Am. Woolen	50⅝	50⅝	46	46	-3½
95½	96¾	200	Am. Woolen pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+¾
53	53¾	11,500	Am. Writing P. pf.	60⅞	60⅞	52⅝	53	-7½
49	50½	7,500	Am. Zinc L. S.	54	54	48½	50	-3
73	75	300	Am. Zinc L. S. pf.	74	74	73	73	+1
85½	85⅝	112,700	Anaconda Cop. Co.	91¼	91⅝	85¼	85⅝	-6¼
102⅞	103½	5,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104⅞	104⅞	102⅞	103	-1⅝
100⅜	100¾	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	-1¼
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	...
15	17	100	At., Birm. & At.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+1⅜
121	122	200	Atlantic Coast Line	121	121	121	121	+1½
120	130	10,900	At., Gulf & W. I.	139	139	120	120	-9½
69	69½	300	At. Gulf & W. I. pf.	70½	70½	70	70	-2½
...	...	32,100	Baldwin Loco	75⅝	75⅝	68⅝	69¼	-5⅝
84	84¼	3,400	Baltimore & Ohio	85⅛	85⅛	84	84	-1
74	74¾	300	Baltimore & O. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74¼	74¼	-½
1¾	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
156	156⅝	1,300	Barrett Co.	162	162	156	156	-6
565	580	100	Bethlehem Steel	580	580	580	580	-10
82½	83¼	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	83¾	83¾	82½	82½	-½
8½	10	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S.	9	9	9	9	+1
91	99	290	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	97¼	97¼	95	96	-2
64¾	65	14,700	Butte & Superior	68	68	63½	65	-3½
23½	23⅝	3,600	California Petrol.	25	25	23½	23½	-1½
53½	53	900	California Pet. pf.	55¼	55¾	53	53	-2
164½	165¼	1,500	Canadian Pacific	167¾	167¾	164¾	165¼	-1
96	97	60,700	Central Leather Co.	106¼	106¼	96	96	-9
106¼	106	800	Chandler Motor	107½	107½	106	106	-2
64¾	65	8,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	66¾	66¾	64¾	64¾	-¾
18	18½	200	Chicago & Alton	18½	18½	18½	18½	-4½
23	26	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	-6½
10	...	200	Chi. & E.I.pf.Eq.Tr.	8	10	8	10	+3
14½	14¾	1,800	Chi. & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14	14½	...
40¾	40¾	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	42	42	40¾	40¾	...
92	93¾	1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	91⅞	93	91⅞	93	+2½
124¼	124¾	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	+¼
123	124	700	Chi. & Northwest	124⅜	124⅜	123¼	123¼	-1
37⅜	38	14,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	39⅝	39⅝	37⅜	37⅜	-1¼
38¾	38	400	Do., cfs. of dep.	38	38	37½	37½	+¼
24	24	400	Chile Copper	26	26	23¾	23¾	-2⅝
60¼	60¾	16,000	Chino Copper	64⅝	64⅝	60¾	60¾	-2⅝
47	47½	16,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	52¼	52¼	46¾	47	-4½
45¼	45⅝	22,700	Columbia Gas	49⅞	49⅞	45	45½	-1⅝
47	48	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	48	48	48	48	-1
21½	23⅝	400	Con. Inst. Cal. Min.	24	24	24	24	-1½
110	116	200	Consolidated Coal	111⅜	111⅜	111½	111½	-½
152½	133½	1,000	Consolidated Gas	134	134	132½	132½	-1½
125	126	300	Consol. Gas, Balt.	127	127½	127	127½	+1½
90¼	93	1,700	Continental Can	93½	93¾	90¼	90¼	-3½
55	60	600	Continental Insur	60	60	56	56	-5½
22⅝	23	22,300	Corn Products Ref.	25¼	25¼	22⅝	23	-2
108	100	1,200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	111	111	108	108	-2
66¾	67	53,300	Crucible Steel	77	77¼	65½	66¾	-3¼
115	117½	200	Crucible Steel pf.	119½	119½	115½	118¼	-¾
51½	52	34,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	59½	59½	51	51½	-7½
96⅞	97	1,100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	97½	97½	97	97	-1
149	150	500	Delaware & Hud.	150	150	149½	149¼	-⅝
40¾	41	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	43⅝	43⅝	40¾	40½	-1⅞
35¾	36½	15,000	Distillers' Secur.	40½	40½	36	36	-4
19¾	20	1,400	Dome Mines	20¼	21	20	20	-⅝
65	75	100	Driggs-Seabury	69	69	69	69	...
33¾	35½	31,200	Erie	36¾	37½	35⅝	36⅝	-⅜
49¾	50¾	3,600	Erie 1st pf.	51	51⅝	49½	50	-1
40	40¾	600	Erie 2d pf.	41½	41½	41	41	-¼
41½	43	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	-6¼
30¾	38	600	Gaston, Wms. & W.	37⅞	38	37	37	...
172½	174	3,800	General Electric	176½	176½	172½	172½	-3½
66	66¼	7,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	68⅝	68⅝	66	66	-2¾
91	95	2,600	Granby Consol.	100	100	90	91¼	-8½
116½	117	1,000	Great Northern pf.	118⅜	117	116⅝	116⅝	-1⅜
38⅝	38⅞	9,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	42¾	42¾	38⅝	38⅝	-3
47½	48	700	Greene-Cananea	49	49¾	48	48	-½
125	135	2,400	Gulf States Steel	156	159	129	129	-26
130	140	200	Gulf States 1st pf.	140	140	140	140	-35
78	80	100	Hartman Corp.	78	78	78	78	...
...	...	100	Helme (G. W.) Co.	185	185	185	185	...
105	106½	100	Illinois Central	106	106	106	106	+⅝
59⅝	60	36,300	Inspiration Copper	64½	64½	58	59⅝	-4½
16¾	17	4,000	Interboro Consol.	17½	17½	16¾	16¾	-½
72	72¼	800	Interboro Con. pf.	75	73½	72½	72½	-½
21	22¼	200	Int. Agricultural	21	21	21	21	...
47	50	200	Int. Agricultural pf.	50⅞	50⅞	47½	47½	-2¼
118	122	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	121	121	120	120	-3
79	81	400	Int. Harvest. Corp.	82	82	80	80	-3
37	37½	39,800	Int. Mer. Marine	42⅜	42⅜	36	36⅝	-3¼
105½	106	55,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	114⅜	114⅜	104	106⅝	-3⅝
43	43½	13,000	Int. Nickel	45¼	45¼	42¾	43	-2⅝
47	48	27,200	Int. Paper	57⅞	58	47	47	-10
102	103½	4,500	Int. Paper pf.	106	106¼	102½	102½	-2½
75	80	800	Jewel Tea	81⅞	81⅞	78¼	78¼	-3¾
25½	26½	1,300	Kansas City South.	26⅞	26⅞	25¼	25¼	-¾
58	60	300	Kan. City South. pf.	59	59	58⅞	59	-¼
...	...	100	Kayser (J.) & Co.	112	112	112	113	+2¼
68⅜	69	800	Kelly Spring Tire	69⅜	69⅜	69	69	-1¼
50¼	50¾	50,500	Kennecott Copper	53	53⅛	50	50¼	-1⅝
5¾	7	300	Keokuk & Des M.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
96½	97	37,900	Lackawanna Steel	102	102¼	96¾	96¾	-5⅞
112	113	200	Laclede Gas	112	112	112	112	+1
23½	26	100	Lake Erie & West	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	-1¼
49	50¾	600	Lake Erie & W. pf.	49⅝	50	49¾	50	+½
31½	32	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	31¾	32	31¾	32	+½
78	78½	4,700	Lehigh Valley	81¼	81½	78¾	78¾	-2
123	...	200	Liggett & Myers pf.	126	126	126	126	+1
33	35	300	Long Island	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+2⅝
80	92	200	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf.	89	89	89	89	...
64⅞	65	200	Mackay Cos. pf.	65	65	65	65	...
129	132	100	Manhattan Elev.	130	130	130	130	...
...	...	200	Manhattan Shirt	74	74	73½	73½	-1½
62¾	63	7,300	Maxwell Motors	66	66	62¾	62¾	-3¾
73½	73⅝	1,600	Max. Motors 1st pf.	76¼	76¼	73	73	-3¾
42⅞	45	1,100	Max. Motors 2d pf.	42½	44½	42¼	42⅜	-2
60	64	100	May Dept. Stores	63⅞	63⅞	63¾	63¾	-1½
98¼	99	13,200	Mexican Petroleum	104⅞	104⅞	98¼	98¼	-5¾
39¾	40½	6,300	Miami Copper	43⅝	43⅝	39¾	39¾	-2½
29½	30	900	Minn. & St. L. new	30⅛	30⅛	29½	29½	-1
119¾	120	1,000	M., St. P. & S. M.	119	119¾	118¾	119¾	+1½
9¾	9⅞	3,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¾	10¾	9¾	10	-⅝
19½	19⅞	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	+⅜
17	17⅝	600	Missouri Pacific	18¾	18¾	17⅝	17⅝	-⅝
17	17¼	2,400	Mo. Pacific t r.	18	18¼	17	17	-1¼
33¾	33⅞	11,200	Mo. Pacific w i.	35	35	33¼	33⅜	-1¼
60½	61	900	Mo. Pacific 1st w i.	62½	63	60¾	60¾	-1¾
103	103½	900	Montana Power	105⅜	105⅜	103	103	-1
80	81	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	80	80	80	80	-1
30¼	31	5,200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	33⅞	34	30¼	30¼	-3½
61	62	2,000	Nat. Lead Co.	64¼	64¼	61	61	-3
110⅝	114½	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	-½
28	28⅛	18,700	Nevada Con. Cop.	29¾	29¾	27⅝	28	-1
22	23	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	23	23	22	22	-1
152½	153	2,800	N. Y. Air Brake	158	159	152½	153	-7
105	106¼	8,700	N. Y. Central	108	108¼	104⅞	106	-1¼
36	38	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	-½
55	58	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L. 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	-2
51	53	3,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	54⅜	54⅜	52⅝	53	-1
30¼	30½	3,700	N. Y. Ont. & West	31⅝	32½	30¼	30½	-½
134⅜	136	5,800	Norfolk & Western	137	138¼	134⅜	135	-2
85	85½	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	...
72	72⅝	300	North American	72⅝	72⅝	71	71	-1
110	110½	1,900	Northern Pacific	110⅝	111	110¼	110¼	-½
134	138	900	Nova Scotia S. & C.	139	141	134	134	-3½
102⅜	104	6,500	Ohio Cities Gas	112	112	101	104½	-5½
6	6¼	1,100	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6	6	-⅛
98¼	99	600	Owens Bottle Mach.	101	101	96	96	-1
22	23	2,600	Pacific Mail	25⅜	25⅜	23	23⅞	-1½
33	34	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	35	35	34	34	-1
90	100¼	500	Pan-Am. F. & T. pf.	99⅜	99⅜	90	90	-1
56	56¼	8,100	Penn. R. R.	56½	56½	56	56	-½
103½	106	400	People's Gas, Chi.	106¼	108¼	103⅝	103⅝	-1⅝
40	41	2,500	Philadelphia Co.	43½	43½	40¾	40¾	-3¼
43	45	21,900	Pittsburgh Coal cfs. of d.	50	50⅝	42¾	44	-4¾
110	111	200	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d.	112	112	111	111	-1
156½	...	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	156¼	156¼	156¼	156¼	-1
102⅜	103½	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	-⅛
75¾	76	7,800	Pressed Steel Car	80¾	80¾	75¼	76	-5
160	163	100	Pullman Co.	163	163	163	163	-½
2	2¼	200	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
52½	53	4,000	Railway Steel Sp.	56	56½	52½	52⅝	-2⅜
28¼	28⅝	26,300	Ray Con. Copper	31⅛	31⅞	28⅛	28⅜	-2⅞
106	106¼	47,600	Reading	108⅝	108⅝	106¼	106¼	-1¼
44	45½	100	Reading 1st pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	-1¼
78⅜	79	70,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	84⅜	84⅜	77⅝	79¼	-4¾
114	114⅜	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	115	115	114½	114½	-½
26⅜	27	2,100	St. L. & S. F. w i.	28¼	27¼	26	26⅜	...
28½	30	1,000	St. L. Southwestern.	29½	30¾	29¼	30	+½
54	58	400	St. L. Southw. pf.	58	58	55¼	55¼	-3
73	75	100	Saxon Motor	75	75	75	75	-1
16¾	17	1,000	Seaboard Air Line	18¾	17	16¼	16¼	-⅝
39	39	1,000	Seab. Air Line pf.	39	39	38¾	38¾	-⅝
228	...	100	Sears, Roeb. Co.	228	228	225	225	-8
126	...	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	-8
29	30	4,100	Shattuck-Arizona	29	30½	26½	26½	-3½
75	75	2,900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	75	75	68½	69	-4
98¼	98¾	6,400	Southern Pacific	98¾	98¾	97	97¼	-1¼
205	205	250	So. Porto Rico Sug.	205	205	202	202	-10
32	32¾	74,700	Southern Railway	32	32¾	31	31¾	-¼
69	69	1,200	Southern Ry. pf.	69	70	68¼	68¾	-¼
112¼	113¼	22,300	Studebaker Co.	117½	117½	112½	113	-5¾
58½	60	1,000	Stutz Motor	60½	60½	58½	59	-2
194	195	7,500

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HARDING EXPLAINS WAR NOTE WARNING

Reserve Board Saw Need of Details for Investors in Foreign Flotations.

DISCUSSES GOLD INFLOW

And Possible Retirement of Treasury Notes to Remedy Redundant Currency.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—An explanation of the Federal Reserve Board's recent warning to American bankers against locking up their money in foreign Treasury bills was made in a speech here tonight by W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the board, who reiterated the declaration that there was no intention to reflect upon the credit of any nation. Soon after the board's statement appeared short-term British Treasury bills which had been offered for sale in this country were withdrawn. Mr. Harding spoke tonight before the Boston City Club.

"In my opinion," he said, "what the board had in mind when it made its brief reference to investors was simply this: American investors have for many years been accustomed to buying industrial securities—railroad obligations to a great extent. In dealing with these securities certain well-established rules have been developed. The investor has acquired the habit of requiring specific information regarding gross earnings, fixed charges, net earnings, sinking funds, &c., and he insists upon knowing definitely whether he is offered a first mortgage bond, income bond, preferred stock, or common stock.

"It is the practice of every issuing house when offering securities to state all necessary details either over its own signature or that of the head of the borrowing corporation. Nowhere is the importance of authentic and complete information more fully understood and appreciated than in Europe, both in England and on the Continent, and prospectuses for foreign loans contain all the important facts relating thereto, in a statement signed by an authorized representative of the foreign Government or by the issuing house, or in some cases by both.

"The board sought merely to call attention to the fact that as this country has become an important market for foreign securities, the same businesslike habits which are well established regarding domestic loans should be developed in marketing foreign flotations."

Mr. Harding denied that the stiffening of call money rates in New York after the statement was issued was due to the board's action, and said that any "flurry" at that time was confined entirely to loans secured by Stock Exchange collateral.

In discussing the inflow of gold into the United States, he said the board did not regard it as a danger unless "the inflowing gold should remain uncontrolled and be permitted to become the basis of undesirable loan expansions and of inflation."

Mr. Harding pointed out that the board had suggested that a step toward control of this gold by co-operation of the banks would be an act of Congress authorizing the final immediate transfer of lawful reserves of banks, members of the reserve system, to the proper Federal Reserve Bank. Continuing, Mr. Harding said that the country had been handicapped for many years by an inelastic currency, particularly legal-tender notes, or greenbacks and national bank notes. The suggestion had been made, he said, that it might be well to require the retirement of $200,000,000 national bank notes within three years.

"Treasury notes possessing legal-tender qualifications," he continued, "are outstanding to the extent of $348,721,925, of which $346,681,016 are the old war-time greenbacks and $2,040,909 are Treasury notes of 1890, which were issued on account of silver purchases but which are payable in coin. The suggestion has been made frequently that advantage should be taken of the plethora of gold to retire permanently these notes. No doubt some opposition which manifested itself in the early seventies against the retirement of legal-tender notes may spring up again, should their retirement be seriously considered. But if our currency is redundant, would it not be wise to strengthen it by retaining gold, at the same time retiring the notes which have caused so much controversy and disturbance in times past?

"The principal objection will probably come from those who may fear that the retirement of the legal-tender notes will lead to permanent contraction, but if they could be convinced that this is not the case and that the vacuum created could be filled at any time when necessary by Federal Reserve notes of a truly elastic character, their opposition would have little to rest upon."

Cochrane Chemical Co. Sells Out.

Directors of the Merrimac Chemical Company have voted to purchase the Cochrane Chemical Company of Everett, Mass. The transaction will be financed by issuing 1,764,000 shares, to be offered to the stockholders at $73, each stockholder to have the privilege of taking one and one-half shares for each share now held. The Directors have also declared a stock dividend of 11,760 shares, one-half share of the new stock for each share now held. Regular dividends will hereafter be paid in January, April, July, and October.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	101¼ 101⅛	101¼ 101⅛
4½s	June, 1963	109½ 110¼	109⅜ 110¼
4½s	Mar., 1963	109¼ 109⅝	109½ 110
4½s	Nov., 1957	109 109⅝	109½ 110
4½s	May, 1957	109 109⅝	109⅜ 110
4½s	Apr., 1966	104¼ 104⅝	104¼ 104⅝
4½s	Mar., 1964	104½ 104⅝	104½ 104⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	104½ 104⅝	104½ 104⅝
4½s	Mar., 1960-1930	103¼ 103⅝	103¼ 103⅝
4s	May, 1959	101⅞ 101⅞	101⅞ 102
4s	Nov., 1958	101⅞ 101⅞	101⅞ 102
4s	May, 1957	101⅞ 101⅞	101⅞ 102
4s	Nov., 1955	101⅞ 101⅞	101⅞ 101⅞
4s	Nov., 1956	101⅞ 101⅞	101⅞ 101⅞
4s	Nov., 1936	101 101⅛	101 101⅛
3½s	Nov., 1955	93 ..	93 ..
3½s	Nov., 1956	92½ 93½	92½ 93½
3½s	Nov., 1954	92½ 93½	92½ 93½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1936	3.95	3.85	3.95 3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95 3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	4.00	..	4.00 ..
4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00 ..
4½s	May, 1917	4.00	..	4.00 ..
4½s	1924-1981	3.95	3.85	3.95 3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95 3.85
4½s	Aug., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95 3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90 3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95 ..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90 ..
4s	May, 1917	4.00	..	4.00 ..
3½s	1940-1983	3.90	3.80	3.90 3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.95	..	3.95 ..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.80	3.95 3.80
3½s	1919-1921	3.95	..	3.95 ..
3½s	1917-1918	3.90	3.80	3.90 3.80
3s	1940-1963	3.95	3.85	3.95 3.85
3s	1926-1930	3.95	3.85	3.95 3.85
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95 3.85
3s	1916-1917	4.00	..	4.00 ..

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
Atlantic Refining	925	950	970	990
Borne-Scrymser	500	525	510	530
Buckeye Pipe Line	112	117	115	120
Chesebrough Mfg.	470	490	470	490
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	550	570	550	570
Crescent Pipe Line	42	46	42	45
Cumberland Pipe Line	140	150	140	160
Eureka Pipe Line	225	235	225	235
Galena Signal Oil	188	193	190	195
Galena S. Oil pf	140	145	145	145
Illinois Pipe Line	230	235	230	240
Indiana Pipe Line	108	113	108	113
International Pet. Co.	10⅝	11¼	11	11⅜
National Transit	18	20	18	20
New York Transit	230	240	230	240
Northern P. L.	110	115	110	115
Ohio Oil	375	380	380	385
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	65	60	65
Prairie Oil & Gas	590	600	595	605
Prairie Pipe Line	322	326	323	328
Solar Refining	370	380	375	385
Southern Pipe Line	217	222	218	223
South Penn. Oil	565	575	580	590
Southwest Penn.	110	116	110	115
Standard Oil of Cal.	355	360	343	348
Standard Oil of Ind.	810	820	830	850
Standard Oil of Kan.	540	550	545	560
Standard Oil of Ky.	770	775	760	780
Standard Oil of Neb.	570	580	575	585
Standard Oil of N. J.	630	635	630	635
Standard Oil of N. Y.	385	390	375	385
Standard Oil of Ohio	450	460	445	455
Swan & Finch	130	140	130	140
Union Tank	95	100	97	100
Vacuum Oil	370	385	385	395
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

$100,000,000 BOND ISSUE.

U. S. Rubber Co. Has Almost Completed Details for Authorization.

The United States Rubber Company has nearly completed details for the authorization of a bond issue of $100,000,000, according to information obtained in the Wall Street district yesterday, of which approximately $80,000,000 will soon be issued. This action is in line with a forecast of financing printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week. The bonds are expected to bear interest of 5 per cent.

The official announcement regarding the plan, looked for early next week, is expected to show that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will engage to underwrite the issue. The major part of the bonds to be put out in the near future will be used to refund present indebtedness, including about $30,000,000 securities of the parent company and subsidiaries which mature in 1918. The floating debt to be cared for through permanent financing aggregates approximately $20,000,000. The new issue will care for the company's requirements for many years to come.

$9,000,000 Cudahy Bonds Sold.

The Cudahy Packing Company of Chicago has sold to Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers, an issue of $9,000,000 of thirty-year first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, it was announced last night.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Payable.	Stockholders of Record.
Adirondack Elec. Power pf.	1¼Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Am. Agr. Chemical	1¼Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	1¼Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Bangor Ry. & Elec. pf.	1¼Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Bell Tel. of Canada	2 Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Brier Hill Steel	1¼Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Brier Hill Steel	3 Ex	Jan.	Dec. 20
Bos. & Worcester Elec.	$1 SA	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Brunswick-Balke-Col. pf.	1¾Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Craddock-Terry	1¼Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Craddock-Terry	25 Stk	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Craddock-Terry pf.	3 S	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Craddock-Terry pf.	3 Ex	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Kresge (S. S.) Co.	1½S		
Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	1¾Q		
Lawyers Title & Trust	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Man. El. Sup. 1st & 2d pf.	1¾Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
National Biscuit	1¼Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 28
Nat. Paper & Type	1¼Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Nat. Paper & Type pf.	1¾Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
N. Y. State Rys.	1¼Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
N. Y. State Rys. pf.	1¾Q	Jan. 2	Jan. 22
Northern States Power	1¾Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Packard Motor	1 Q	Feb. 1	
Pan Am. deb. pf.	1¾	Jan. 1	
Phelps-Dodge	$3.50Q	Dec. 29	Dec. 18
Phelps-Dodge	$10Ex	Dec. 29	Dec. 18
Prairie Oil & Gas	$3Q	Jan. 31	Dec. 30
Prairie Oil & Gas	$2Ex	Jan. 31	Dec. 30
Royal Baking Powder	2 Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Royal Baking Powder	3 Ex	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Royal Baking Powder	1¼Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Trumbull Steel	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Trumbull Steel	2 Ex	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Trumbull Steel pf.	1¾Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
United Gas Impt.	1 Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Utah Power & Light pf.	1¾Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¾	..
2s, c, 1930	99¾	..
3s, r, 1918	100⅝	..
3s, c, 1918	100⅝	..
4s, 1940	101½	..
4s, r, 1925	110	..
4s, c, 1925	110¼	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¾	..
Pan 2s, c, 1936	99¾	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¾	..
Pan 2s, c, 1938	99¾	..
Pan 2s, r, 1941	100	..
Pan 2s, c, 1941	100	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea	94	99
Do 1st pf	97½	98½
Alb & S	245	..
Am Ag Ch	102	103
pf	102	103
Am B N	41½	43
Am B S & Fdy	105	107
Do pf	186	190
Am Coal	85½	..
Am Cot Oil	99	101⅜
pf	99	101⅜
Am Exp	127	131
Am Le pf	104	106
Am Malt	9½	9⅝
Do pf c	48½	49⅝
A S pf A	93½	93¾
Am Sn pf	105	109
Am S Ref pf	120	122
A T & C	63¾	64⅜
Ann Arbor	30	50
Do pf	60	90
Assets R	3	3¼
Assoc Oil	68	70
Asso D G	23¼	30
Do 1st pf	65	80
Do 2d pf	46	65
Bald L pf	102¾	104
Barrett Co pf	118¾	119
Beech Crk	44½	..
Bath S pf	145	165
B Un Gas ex div	130	134
Brown Sh	70	72½
Do pf	97	100
B, R & P pf	110	..
Burns Bros	83	87
Do pf	105	110
Bush Term	100	103
But'k Co	17	20
Can Sc pf	57¼	57½
Case (J I) pf	85	89½
Cent L pf	114	116
Homestake	132	135
C, C & O	23	30
Do pf	50	..
C R R of N J	295	310
C & S A Tel	150	155
C & N W pf	170	175
Chi, St P, M & Om	114	120
Do pf	130	140
C, C, C & St L	52	56
Do pf	83	84½
Cleve & P	84	..
Do spec	46	..
Clu-Peab	71	72½
Do pf	110½	..
Col & So	32	34
Do 1st pf	56	60
Do 2d pf	49	50
Cont C pf	112	115
Crex Carp	45	65
C-Am Sug	190	205
Do pf	100	110
D & Co pf	98	99½
D, L & W	220	223½
D & R G	17	18½
Det Ed	140	148
Det U R	120	122
D, S S & A	5¼	8
Do pf	9	14
Elec S B	66	68½
Erie & P	62¾	70
F M & S	16	22
Gen Ch	300	320
Do pf	116	118
Gen Mot	600	800
Do pf	115	118½
G & S T	112¾	..
G R & W	75	..
Gulf S S 1st pf	106	110½
Harbis-W	106	..
Do pf	105	..
Iron Cap	20	21½
Iron Cr	70	75
Jerome	1⅝	1¾
La Rose	.55	.65
Majestic	.07	.10
Mak-D	.34	.35
Max. Mets	.42	.45
Moj. Tung	1¾	1¾
N. L. & P	.60	.62
N. Baltic	29¾	30¼
N. Cornelia	.15	.16
Nev. Doug	1¾	2
N. U. Bing	.75	1
Nixon	.23	.30
Ontario	.80	.90
Onondaga	.68	1
Ohio Cop	1¾	1⅞
Pilot Butte	.08	.10
P. Con. Min	3¾	3⅞
Ray Hers	.44	.48
Rills	.07	.09
S.W. Miami	2¾	3
S.W. Mineral	1⅛	1¼
Success	2¾	3
Tenn. Cop	18	18
Trump	2	2¼
U. Y. Mex	58	67
Yukon Gold	2¾	2¾

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	114	112	115
American Cigar pf	99	101	99	100
Conley Fdy	275	285	275	285
J. S. Young	150	155	150	158
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	130	100	130
MacAndrews & F.	200	210	200	210
MacAndrews & F. pf	161	165	161	165
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	350	360	350	360
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	990	1000	990	1000
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	102	103	102	103

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
135	Ahmeek	110¼	110¼	108	108
100	Alaska	12¾	12½	12¼	12¼
635	Allouez	67¾	67¾	65	65½
7,050	Am. Zinc	53½	53⅝	49	49⅜
20	Am. Zinc pf	73	73	73	73
1,200	Ariz. Com'l	15	15	14¼	14¼
200	Bonanza	35c.	35c.	35c.	35c.
400	Butte & Bal	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
215	Butte & Sup.	68	69	66	66
2,575	Cal. & Ariz.	82¾	82¾	78	78
60	Cal. & Hecla	567	567	555	555
5,145	Copper Range	73	73	67	67
4,000	Davis-Daly	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛
250	Daly-West	33	33	33	33
2,470	East Butte	17⅛	17⅛	16¼	16½
225	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9	9
90	Granby	99	99	94	94
335	Hancock	19	19	16¾	16¾
310	Hedley	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
370	Island Creek	68½	69½	65	65
1,410	Isle Royale	38½	37	35	35¼
400	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Keweenaw	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
230	Lake	14	14	13¼	13¼
25	La Salle	4	4	4	4
120	Mason Valley	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
450	Mass. Cons	13¼	13¼	13	13
75	Mayflower	3	3	3	3
1,235	Mohawk	101	101	94	94¼
55	Nevada Con	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
720	Nipissing	9	9	8¾	8¾
1,970	North Butte	34½	34½	32	32
100	Old Colony	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
275	Old Dom. ex div	73	73	67	67
230	Osceola	96	96	91	91
8,425	Pond Creek	22¼	23¼	20	20
855	Quincy	95¼	96¼	92	92¼
60	Ray	31	31	29¾	29¾
235	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2	2
1,060	Shannon	10	10	9¼	9¼
240	South Utah	6	6	5¼	5¼
500	South Utah	40c	40c	30c	30c
125	St. Mary's La	96¾	96¾	93	93
1,350	Sup. & Bos	6¾	6½	5¾	5¾
25	Superior	15½	15½	15	15
1,450	Tamarack	46½	46¾	43	43
190	Trinity	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
4,600	Tuolumne	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Union Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,925	U. S. Smelt	72¾	72¾	67¾	67¾
65	U. S. Sm. pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
150	Utah Apex	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,620	Utah Con	19	19	18	18
160	Utah Copper	117	117	111¾	111¾
985	Utah Metals	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
200	Victoria	6	6	6	6
120	Winona	5	5	5	5
340	Wolverine	49	49	47	47
200	Wyandot	1⅛	2	1¾	1¾

RAILROADS.

5	Bos. & Alb.	176¾	176¾	175	175
38	Boston Elev.	78½	79	78½	79
15	Bos. & Maine	44	44¼	44	44⅜
190	New Haven	54⅜	54⅜	53	53
100	Rutland pf	30	30	30	30
10	Union Pac	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼
10	W. E. St. R. R.	56½	56½	56½	56½
10	W. E. St. pf.	76	76	76	76

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Ch.	92½	92½	92¼	92¼
82	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	102½	103	102	102½
50	Am. Pn. S.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
35	Am. Sugar	113	113	112¼	112¼
138	Am. Wool pf.	96	96	95¼	95¼
3,000	A., G. & W.	140	141	129	129½
35	A., G. & W. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
185	Cuban Com'l	21¼	21¼	20	20
40	Edison	228	230	220	220
140	Int. Port. C.	31½	31½	30	30
15	Int. P. C. pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
12	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
10	Mergenthaler	170	170	170	170
840	Mass. Gas	94¼	94¼	93¼	93½
53	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80	80	80
1	N. E. Tel.	125	125	125	125
157	New River	24	24	24	24
84	New R. pf.	84	84	84	84
300	Am. Ag. Chem.	47	47	45	45
50	Reece Fold'g.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
450	Swift	148	149	146	146
115	Torrington	66½	66½	65½	65½
680	United Fruit	150	150	135	135
680	Un. Shoe M.	58	58	57	57
30	Un. S. M. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
400	Ventura Oil	9¼	9¼	9	9

BONDS.

$10,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	87¾	87¾	87	87
1,000	Atchison 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
6,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
108,000	Am. T. & T. new 5s	99¼	99¼	99	99¼
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s	87	87	87	87
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	1951	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	New R. 5s	80½	80½	80	80
12,000	Swift 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
11,000	United Fruit 4½s	1923	93¼	93¼	93¼
2,000	West. Tel. 5s	99¾	100	99¾	99¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Baltimore T.	123	123	124½	124½
50	Balt. Tube pf.	109	109	108⅜	108⅜
470	Con. Coal	112	112	111	111
345	Con. Power	126¾	126¾	125	125¼
1,335	Cosden Ref.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼
1,650	Cos. Oil & G.	14½	14¼	14	14¼
610	Cos. O. & G. pf.	5¼	5⅜	5	5
585	Davidson Ch.	47	47½	45	45
1,400	Elkhorn Fuel	23½	23½	23¼	23¼
500	Elkhorn F. pf.	46	46	46	46
147	Far. & M.	51	51	51	51
70	Houston Oil	22¼	22¾	22	22
20	Maryland Cas.	94½	95	94½	95
15	Mt. Ver. Mills	19	19	19	19
183	Mt. V. M. pf.	72	72	71	71
235	Penn. W. & P.	84½	84½	84	84
25	Sapulpa Prod.	15	15	15	15
1,000	Sapulpa Ref.	10	10	10	10
880	United Rys.	34	34	33	33
38	U. S. F. & G.	111	111	111	111
250	Va.-Ld. & Z.	6¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
250	Wayl. O. & G.	5	5	4½	4¾

BONDS.

$2,100	C. of B. 3½s	89½	89½	89¼	89¼
11,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
1,000	Coal & R. 5s	91	91	91	91
4,000	Con. Coal 6s	109	109	109	109
17,000	Con. Gas 4½s	95	95	95	95
134,000	Con. P'r. nts.	106	106	105	105
44,000	Cos. Ref. 6s	105½	105½	104	104
13,000	Cos. O. & G. 6s	103½	105½	104½	104½
9,000	Elkhorn C. 6s	100	100	100	100
5,000	Kirby L. 6s	100	100	100	100
5,000	Md. Elec. 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜
3,000	Milw. Ref. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½
3,000	Mt. Ver. nts.	100½	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	M. & Tr. 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½
3,000	Norf. R. & L. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
7,000	P. W. & P. 5s	95½	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
5,000	Spar. Pt. 4½s	97½	97⅝	97⅜	97½
4,000	Un. Ry. 1st 4s	84	84	84	84
2,000	Un. Ry. Rct. 4s	65	65	65	65
9,000	W. B. & A. 5s	85	85	85	85

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Ship	64	64	64	64
187	Am. Ship. pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
59	Booth Fish.	60	60	59½	59½
101	Booth F. pf.	87	87	87	87
385	Cona. Ry.	5¼	5⅝	5	5
5,252	Conn. Ry. pf.	38½	41	38½	39
1,635	Chi. Pn. Tool	73¾	74¾	74	74
396	Chi. Ry. Ser. 2	21	23	20¾	20¾
35	Edison	142	142	141	141
250	Diam. Match.	184	134	130	130
200	Harriman	78	78	78	78
50	Lindsay	20	20	19¾	19¾
85	N. Am. Pulp	11	11	10¾	11
140	Presto	135	135	134	134
206	Carbon	300	306	300	306
730	Paper	35	35	32	32
105	Peoples Gas	107	107	105	105
55	Pub. Serv.	115	115	115	115
52	Paper pf.	77	77	76	76
5	Quaker Oats	335	335	335	335
695	Sears-Roe

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100	American Coal
25	Aluminum Co. of America
50	American Thermos Bottle
5	American Meter 6%
50	Amer. Piano Com. & Pfd.
100	Bayless Pulp & Paper Com.
50	Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
100	Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
500	Cons. Coal of St. Louis
25	Donald S. S. Co. Pfd.
25	Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
25	E. W. Bliss Com.
25	Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
25	Germania Insurance
10	Globe & Rutgers Ins.
100	General Manifold & Prtg.
50	Great Lakes S. S.
50	H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
15	Home Insurance
50	Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
50	Jos. Dixon Crucible
50	J. B. Stetson Com.
50	Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
200	Milliken Bros. Pfd.
100	Midland Securities
25	Niagara Insurance
150	Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
50	National Fuel Gas
50	N. Y. State Railways Com.
50	Ohio Oil Co.
10	Pub. Serv. Corp. of N. J. 8s
100	Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
50	Phelps Dodge & Co.
25	Packard Motor Com.
50	Prairie Pipe Line
50	Remington Typew'r Com.
50	Texas & Pacific Coal
200	Ward Baking Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50	Atlas Portland Cement Com.
25	American Hawaiian S. S.
20	Atlantic Gulf & W. Indies 4s
15	Briscoe Motors Com.
5	Cent. Indiana Lighting 5s
50	Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
50	Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25	E. W. Bliss Com.
40	Famous Players—Lasky Film
25	Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
15	Franklin Insurance
200	Great Northern Paper
25	Hercules Powder Com.
25	Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50	Interborough Rapid Transit
25	Int. Cotton Mills Com. & Pfd.
10	Knapp Co. Pfd.
100	L. C. Starrett Co.
100	Milliken Bros. Com.
100	McCall Corp. Pfd.
100	New York Shipbuilding
100	N. J. Fire Insurance
50	National Fuel Gas
141	Nichols Copper Com.
50	N. Y. State Railways
100	Pyrene Manufacturing Com.
25	Pacific Coast 1st Pfd.
82	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
95	Singer Manufacturing
25	So. California Edison Com.
100	Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
100	Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.
100	Standard Screw Com.
9	Union Elevated of Chicago 8s
9	Winchester Repeating Arms
100	Woodward Iron Com.
25	Westchester Fire Insurance
500	White Rock Water Com.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y

Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Santa Cecelia Sugar Com. & Pfd.

Carbon Steel Common
Carbon Steel 2d Preferred
Haskell-Barker Car
Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Wright Martin Airc'ft Com. & Pfd

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After War Attractions in Investments

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Austrian
Municipal

Bought-Sold-Quoted

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
125	A. W. W. & E.	13½	12¼	12	12⅝
300	Appal. Power	8¾	8¼	8	8⅝
430	Cities Service	334	315	320	322
250	Cities Serv. pf.	94	93	93	94
900	Com. Power	61	59½	60	61
700	Com. Power pf.	84½	83¼	83½	84¼
2,200	N. Ohio Elec.	46	44	44½	45½
1,100	N. Ohio Elec. pf	82¼	81	81	82½
300	Pac. G. & E.	66	63¼	63	64
150	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	54½	53	53	54

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power pf.	40	45
Adirondack Electric Power	25	30
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	84	85
American Cities	11	14
American Cities pf.	47½	49
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	154
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	379	383
American Light & Traction pf.	112	113
American Power & Light	79½	81
American Power & Light pf.	87¼	88
American Public Utilities	40	45
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	95	..
American W. W. & E. part. pf.	27	29
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	72	73
Baton Rouge Electric pf.	90	93
Carolina Power & Light	36	38
Carolina Power & Light pf.	99	101
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	73	76
Central States Electric	19	22
Central States Electric pf.	77	79½
Colorado Power	31	32
Colorado Power pf.	100	102
Columbus Electric pf.	82½	..
Connecticut Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
El Paso Electric	120	123
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Electric Properties	71	..
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	17	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	92	96
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	78
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	45
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	11	13
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	41
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario L. & Power pf.	59	60
Northern States Power	108	108¼
Northern States Power pf.	100¼	101
Northern Texas Electric	53	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82½	86
Ozark Power & Water	44	48
Pacific G. & E. pf.	91¼	92
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100
Puget Sound Traction	30	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	89	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Republic Railway & Light pf.	70	77
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	93	96
Southern California Edison pf.	107	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15⅝	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	42⅜	43
Tampa Electric	125	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	10	11
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	48	49
Toledo Traction	53	55
United Gas & Electric	10	13
United Gas & Electric pf.	78	..
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	15
United Light & Railways	50	51
United Light & Railways pf.	79	79½
Western Power	19	19½
Western Power pf.	69	71
West Penn. pf.	103	107
Yadkin Riv. Pr. 7 p. c. pf.	99	101

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	100	101¼
American W. W. & E. 5s	80¾	81½
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918.	90¼	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	96	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¾	101¼
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	80	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95¼	96¼
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	90¾	..
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, 1942.	91	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	98	100
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¼	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	100	..
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s	92	96
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99½	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90¾	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1932	98½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	96½	..
Interm. R. L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1930	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	96¼
Middle West U. 6s, 1923	87½	90
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	75¾	76¾
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1920	100	100⅝
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97	98
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95¼	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	90	..
Seattle Electric cons. 5s	94	96
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	..
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1926	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91¼	93¼
West. Penn. Power 1st 6s, 1940	97½	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Nearly 210,000 shares of United States Steel common were traded in on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, establishing a record for dealings in that stock on the Exchange. The business all through the list was heavy, it being the biggest day in several years. Liquidation again swept through the market.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
190	Alaska G. M.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
120	Allis-Chal.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
1,700	Am. Beet S.	101¼	101¼	99½	99½
1,440	Am. Can	59⅜	59⅞	59⅜	59⅝
1,420	Am. Car & F.	72¾	72¾	68¾	68¾
450	Am. H. & L.	15¾	15¾	13½	13½
150	Am. H. & L. pf.	70	70	68	68
150	Am. Ice Sec.	29¼	29¼	28	28
180	Am. Linseed	21¾	21¾	19¾	19¾
3,420	Am. Loco.	87⅜	87⅜	80	80
3,240	Am. Sm. & R.	110⅝	111⅝	105¼	105¾
420	Am. Woolen	50¾	50¾	47½	47½
240	Am. Zinc	53	53	48⅝	48⅝
20,120	Anaconda Cp.	91¼	91¼	86½	86⅝
7,550	Baldwin Loc.	75¼	75¼	68¾	71
220	Balt. & Ohio	85	85	85	85
100	Balt. & Ohio pf.	83	83	83	83
1,240	Butte & Sup.	68¼	68¼	64¼	65
840	Calif. Pet.	24⅞	24⅞	23¾	23¾
12,430	Cent. Leather.	105⅝	106	96¾	97
500	Ches. & Ohio.	66	66¼	65¾	65¾
100	C., R. & P.	92	92	91¾	91¾
950	Chi., R. I. & P.	39	40	38	38
900	Chile Copper	25¾	25¾	23¾	23¾
630	Chino Copper	64	64¼	61⅞	61⅞
440	Columbia Gas	49	49	45¾	46¼
5,480	Col. & H. Coal	51¼	52¼	49¾	49¾
780	Corn Prod.	25	25¼	23⅞	24
14,150	Crucible Steel	77¼	77¼	66¾	68¼
1,980	Cuba Cane S.	58	58	52	52
250	Cuba Cane S. pf.	46	46	43¾	43¾
1,870	Erie	36½	36½	36½	36¾
220	Erie 1st pf.	51½	51½	40¾	40¾
800	Goodrich Co.	68¾	68¾	66	66
230	Gt. North. O.	41¾	41¾	37¾	38½
3,600	Gt. Nor. Ore	39¾	39¾	34¾	35¼
1,420	Int. Mer. Mar	42¾	42¾	36¾	37¼
2,840	Int. M. M. pf.	113¾	113¾	104¾	105¾
680	Int. Nickel	43¾	44¼	42¾	43¾
200	Int. Paper	51¾	51¾	47¾	47¾
820	K. City Sou.	26	26	24	24
3,060	Ken. Copper	53	53¾	50¾	50¾
2,240	Lack Steel	101¼	101¼	97	97
240	Lehigh Val.	81¾	81¾	80	80¾
250	Maxwell Mot.	46	46	42⅜	43⅛
5,000	Mexican Pet.	108⅝	108⅝	99	99
570	Miami Copper	42¾	43	40¾	40¾
240	Mo. Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
70	Mo. P. tr. rc.	18¼	18¼	17⅝	17⅝
500	Nat. Lead	84	84	80	80
620	Nevada Con.	29¾	29¾	27¾	28¼
840	N. Y. Cent.	106½	106¾	104¾	105
640	N. Y., N. H. & H.	53¾	53¾	52¾	52¾
270	N. Y., O. & W.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛
60	Nor. & W.	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼
160	Nor. Pacific	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
520	Pacific Mail	26	26	25¾	25¾
100	Pennsylvania	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
860	Pittsb. Coal	49¾	50¾	44¾	44¾
1,090	Pr. St. Car	80¼	80¼	75¾	77¼
760	Ray Copper	30¾	30¾	28¾	28¾
7,940	Reading	108¼	108¾	106¾	106¾
2,080	Rep. I. & S.	83¾	83¾	77¾	79
350	Rock Island Arts.	29¼	29¼	28¼	28¼
80	South. Pac.	97	97	97	97
4,050	Southern Ry.	31¾	35	31¼	31¾
3,480	Studebaker	117¾	117¾	113¾	113¾
40	Union R. & P.	124	124	124	124
20	Un. R. & P. pf.	102	102	102	102
4,560	Union Pac.	145¾	145¾	143¾	144
5,500	U. S. I. Alco.	124¼	124¼	114¾	114¾
980	U. S. Rubber	66¾	66¾	63¾	63¾
2,900	U. S. Steel	120¾	120¾	118¾	118¾
6,060	Utah Copper	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼
240	Va.-C. Chem.	44¾	45¼	44¾	45
120	Wabash	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
240	Wab. pf. A	37¾	37¾	37	37
800	West. Md.	58¼	58¼	54¾	54¾
70	Wh. & L. E.	24	24	24	24
60	Willys Over.	36¼	36¾	35¾	36⅜

MINING STOCKS.

300	Atlanta	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼
100	Belmont	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
1,000	Booth	.10	.12	.10	.12
800	Dia. Daisy	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼
1,000	Diam. B. B.	.00	.00	.00	.00
100	Gold'd Con.	.57	.57	.57	.57
2,000	Great Bend	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,000	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
2,000	Kewanas	.30¼	.30¼	.12	.10
60	Ontario	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½
800	Portland	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1,500	Reserve Rule	.30	.30	.30	.30
200	Tono, Ext.	4.00	4.00	4.07½	4.07½

A. F. HIGGINS'S WILL FILED.

New York Financier Left All of His Estate to Relatives.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 14.—The will of Andrew Foster Higgins, the New York financier, was admitted to probate today by Judge Radford. According to the petition on file, Mr. Higgins left real estate valued at $8,500 and personal property estimated at $750,000.

Under the will Mrs. Elizabeth Selenioff of Greenwich, Conn., a sister, receives the income from $100,000 during her lifetime, and at her death the principal is to become a part of the estate. Elizabeth Wight of Greenwich, a niece, receives the income from $50,000 during her lifetime, and at her death the principal is to become a part of the estate.

Harriett M. Tyng of Elizabeth, N. J.; Caroline O. McAllister of Litchfield, Conn., and Amelia Louise Stevens of Long Island, sisters of the testator's deceased wife, receive $30,000 each. The balance of the estate is to be equally divided between Sarah Cornelia Roberts, wife of John J. Roberts of Panama, and Alice Thorndyke Grant, wife of Louis N. Grant of Coldsboro, N. C., two grandchildren.

WANTS $1,000,000 IN 1917.

With $2,000,000 Assured, Jewish Federation Seeks More Contributions.

The Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, it was announced yesterday at the executive offices of the federation, 120 Broadway, expects to obtain next year $1,000,000 in addition to the fund of $2,000,000 which has been assured.

A plan had been prepared by the leaders of the federation which would entail an expenditure of $3,000,000. The various phases of the 1917 campaign will be discussed by Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the federation; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, William Goldman, Secretary of the Federation; Jacob Wertheim, and J. J. Dukas at a meeting to be held in the Hotel Biltmore on Sunday afternoon.

International Banking Election.

The Board of Directors of the International Banking Corporation, which was reduced last week from sixteen to twelve members, held a meeting yesterday and elected for its Chairman John E. Gardin, Vice President of the National City Bank. The other officers follow: H. T. S. Green, President and General Manager; Lawrence C. Jacobs, Vice President and Treasurer; R. A. Dulo, Manager of the Foreign Exchange Department; L. E. Sharp, Cashier; M. D. Curry, Assistant Cashier, and F. W. Jones, Secretary. The new Board of Directors consists of W. T. Hicks, Guy Carp, D. S. Ickehart, Arthur Kavanagh, W. S. Kies, Samuel McRoberts, Willard Straight, R. L. Farnham, J. E. Gardin, H. T. S. Green, L. H. Hagemeyer, and E. W. Harden.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Per. Sec.	6	Aug., 1918	97⅝	98	5.80
Argen. Gov. Div.		Feb. 21, '17	98⅛	98⅜	6.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 18, '17	100¼	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Gov.	6	May 18, '20	100¼	100⅝	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100⅛	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.70
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.90
Dom. of Can.	3	Aug., 1917	100	100⅛	4.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99½	99⅝	5.07
Govt. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	97⅝	98⅜	5.40
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99	99⅛	6.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	100	101	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	105	4.90
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98	5.25
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1919	99¼	100⅛	4.55
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99½	100⅛	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.83
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97⅛	99⅛	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98⅛	5.20
Rep. of France.	8	In of 1916	147	151	..
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	99	100	6.50
Do rubles.	5½	Aug. 14, '26	201	206	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	99⅝	5.05

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101	5.85
Am. T. & T.		Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100⅝	5.89
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	98½	99	4.25
Anacon. Con.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	4.00
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.13
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100⅛	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102⅜	102⅝	5.30
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.75
C. F. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅜	4.30
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98	98⅜	4.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¾	100⅝	4.25
Cuba-Am. Sug.		Apr., 1918	101⅝	102⅛	6.45
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100¼	4.70
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	99⅜	100⅛	5.15
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	100¼	101	5.30
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅛	102⅝	5.35
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	98	..	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.37
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.57
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¼	100¼	4.70
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99⅛	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101	2.85
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101¼	101⅜	3.55
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100⅛	101¼	5.40
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101⅛	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	99⅞	100¼	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅝	99¼	5.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅜	100¼	4.95
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99¾	100	4.50
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100¾	101¼	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	101	4.55
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	6	Feb. 1, '19	88½	88⅝	..
Southern R.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	2.50
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	100½	101	4.15
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
Wm. R. Arm.	5	Mar., 1915	96⅛	97⅜	5.85
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99⅞	100⅛	5.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100	101	5.50

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 868,080 shares of stocks and $874,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 157,810; railroads, 22,900; oils, 173,650, and mining, 514,020. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,000	‡Aetna Explos.	6⅝	6¾	5¼	5¼
1,200	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	60	60	58	58
200	Am. Sum. Tob.	25	25	24	24
2,000	Am. Wr. Paper	6¼	6¼	4¾	4¾
500	Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. b.	20¼	20¼	20	20
500	‡Butler Chem.	3½	3½	3¼	3¾
600	‡Butterw. Jud.	60¼	60¼	65	67
400	‡Cal. Packing.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
165	‡Carbon Steel.	114	114	105	109
5,000	Carwen Steel.	14¼	14¼	13	13
700	‡Car. L. & P.	3	3	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡Central Fdry.	29	29¾	26	26
400	‡Cent. Fy. pf.	45	45	43	43
500	Char. I. of Am.	8	8	7¾	7¾
5,000	Chev. Motor.	161	161	143	145
500	‡Cramp Shipb.	93	93	90	90
150	Emer. Phono.	10	10	9	9
500	‡Fall Motors.	8	8	8	8
5,800	Fed. Dyest. & Chem. reg.	54½	54½	52¾	53
500	Fed. Dyest. & Chem. rcts.	14	14½	14	14½
600	‡Gen. Mtrs.	144	144	136	136
800	‡Gen. Mtrs. pf.	90	90	88	88
2,500	H. & B. Car.	43½	43½	*41	41
3,500	‡Imp Car. Ch.	¼	¼	¼	¼
500	Int. A. F. Sec.	23¼	23¼	22¾	22¾
3,500	‡Jop. Ore Sp. (new)	40	40	38	38
2,500	Key. T. & R.	15⅝	16⅜	15⅜	16
2,000	‡Lake Tor. B.	10¾	10¾	9¾	9¾
650	‡Lima L. pf.	46	46¼	45¾	45¾
50	Marconi of A.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
900	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	48	48	42	42
700	M. Arms. v. t. ctfs. 1-5 pd.	63	63	62	62⅜
1,000	‡Maxim Mun.	5½	5½	4¾	5¾
45,000	‡Midvale Steel.	64¾	64¾	58¾	58¾
870	‡Mill. Bros. pf.	38	40	32	38
500	‡Mitchell Mot.	55	55	52¾	53⅛
100	‡Nat. Auto C.	33	33	33	33
1,500	‡N. Y. Shipb'd'g	46	46⅜	45	45
100	N. Y. Trans.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
10,000	N. Am. Paper & Pulp.	12¼	12¾	7	9¼
1,000	‡Pierce-Arrow.	55¾	55¾	55	55
600	‡Pierce-Ar. pf.	106¼	106¼	104	106
100	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft Corp	20½	20½	17¼	17¾
100	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft pf.	68	68	68	68
1,000	‡Zinc Conc'ing	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

RAILROADS.

100	††Chi. & N. W. rights.	2	2	2	2
20,600	††Pere Marq.	31	31⅜	31	31⅛
700	††Va. & W.	22¼	24	22¼	23¼
300	††P. & W. Va. pf.	55	55	55	55
1,300	‡Rock I., w. i.	44	44	42¾	43
100	‡Rock I. pf.	77	77	77	77
100	‡

DIVIDENDS.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF PREFERRED STOCK.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company, at their meeting held November 28th, 1916, declared out of current net earnings, an extraordinary dividend of $10 per share (10%) on the Common Stock of said Company outstanding as of December 15th, and an extraordinary dividend to be payable December 30th, 1916, to Stockholders of record December 15th, 1916, said extraordinary dividend to be in addition to the installment of dividend of one and one half per cent. (1½%) declared September 15th, 1916, and payable December 30th, 1916.

The second installment of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) of the six per cent. (6%) dividend, upon the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, which was declared September 15th, 1916, is payable on December 30th, 1916, to Stockholders of record December 15th, 1916, at the close of business on December 15th, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

J. F. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.
December 4th, 1916.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, Inc.

Preferred Dividend No. 16.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 13, 1916.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of $1.75 per share on the Preferred Stock, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders at record December 20, 1916.

Cheques will be mailed.

EDGAR J. KAUFMANN, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (37½c per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50c per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable January 8th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 19th, 1916.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company

New York, Dec. 14, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (No. 40), and a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the Common Stock (No. 21) have been declared payable January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, December 20, 1916.

THOMAS A. DOE, Treasurer.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.
December 8th, 1916.
DIVIDEND NO. 508.

The Board of Directors has today declared a monthly dividend of sixty-five cents (65c) per share, and, out of surplus funds, an extra dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 30th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1916.

Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.

FRED CLARK, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
Dividend No. 76.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 23, 1916.

The transfer books do not close in connection with this dividend declaration.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co.

Raton, New Mexico, December 11, 1916.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 11.

The Board of Directors of the above Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. on the common stock of the Company outstanding and of record December 30, 1916, payable January 10, 1917. Transfer books close December 30, 1916, and reopen January 10, 1917.

CHARLES SPRINGER, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

Cleveland, Ohio, December 13, 1916.

A dividend of 5% on First Preferred Stock has been declared, payable as follows: 2½% January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record, December 21, 1916; 2½% July 2, 1917. A dividend of 2½% on Second Preferred Stock has been declared, payable January 2, 1917, to holders of record December 23, 1916.

OTTO MILLER, Treasurer.

KOLB BAKERY COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 20.

New York, December 14, 1916.

A Dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid on January 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16, 1916.

W. E. GAMBLE, Treasurer.

GENERAL BAKING COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 20.

New York, December 14, 1916.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid on January 1, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 16, 1916.

GEO. E. FAWCETT, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

74th COMMON DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Common capital stock of the Company, payable Jan 15th, 1917, to holders of record at the close of business, Dec. 20th, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.

G. P. WELLS, Treasurer.

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this corporation, payable January 1, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record December 23, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

THE MUTUAL BANK,
49-51 West 33d Street, New York,
December 14th, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven Per Cent. (7%) together with an extra dividend of Six Per Cent. (6%) on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 18th, 1916.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

PAN-AMERICAN DEBENTURE CORP.
61 Broadway, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1916.

A dividend of 6% on the preferred stock of this company will be paid in quarterly installments on the first days of January, April, July and October, in the year of 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 21st, 1916, March 21, June 21, and Sept. 21, 1917.

WILLIAM GILMAN LOW, JR., President.

The Morris Plan Company of New York.
New York, December 13, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) out of the earnings of the Company on its capital stock, payable at the close of business on January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record December 22, 1916.

WALLACE D. McLEAN, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 2d, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1916. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed. R. H. ISMON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the 5% Per Cent. Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16, 1916.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, December 5, 1916.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
40 Broad St., New York, November 17, 1916.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid January 2, 1917, to Preferred Stock holders of record at 3 P. M. December 18, 1916.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A. J. PICARD & CO., a copartnership, consisting of ALFRED J. PICARD and EDWARD S. MORRISON, has this day been dissolved by the purchase of the interest of EDWARD S. MORRISON in the said firm of ALFRED J. PICARD and the consequent withdrawal of EDWARD S. MORRISON therefrom. The business will be continued by A. J. PICARD & CO. INC., of which ALFRED J. PICARD is President.

Dated New York, November 25th, 1916.

A. J. PICARD & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, No. 1, for the County of Philadelphia.—No. 2 of Term, 1915.—No. 176.—HELEN M. THOMPSON vs. FRANK A. THOMPSON.—Libel in Divorce.

To Frank A. Thompson, late of the City of New York, Respondent:

You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court, to the above case, to ascertain your wife, Helen M. Thompson, has brought suit against you for absolute divorce, on the ground of wilful and malicious desertion, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony in said case at my office, No. 404 Bullitt Building, 1213 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Friday, January 5, 1917, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where you may attend if you see proper.

REGINALD FURTH, Master.

BANKS GIVE BONUSES TO THEIR EMPLOYES

Extra Payments Will Be Made to Meet the Increase in the Cost of Living.

MANY INSURE CLERKS ALSO

Other Railroads Join Santa Fe in Special Payments to Men Not in the Brotherhoods.

James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, announced yesterday that in recognition of the prevailing high cost of living and their loyal service the bank would disburse to its employes 16 per cent. of annual salaries up to and including $2,000 a year and 12 per cent. of annual salaries between $2,000 and $4,000 a year. These disbursements are to be made in five equal bi-monthly installments, beginning Jan. 5. About 500 men will benefit from the order. For some years the bank has been paying life insurance premiums for its employes.

The Corn Exchange Bank, which operates thirty-six branches in the city in addition to its main office at William and Beaver Streets, and has more than 600 employes, will pay the usual 10 per cent. bonus this year. This bank has made it a practice for years to pay a vacation bonus in the Summer. This money is supposed to cover the extra expenses incurred by the employes in spending their vacation out of town. The married men receive $100 and the single men get $50.

Frederic G. Lee, President of the Broadway Trust Company, announced yesterday the distribution of a 10 per cent. bonus to its employes. The Directors have also arranged to insure the lives of all employes who have been on the pay roll for one year or longer, the premium to be paid by the company.

Employes who have served from one to five years will be insured for $500 each; those who have served from five to ten years will be insured for $1,000, and employes who have been with the trust company for ten years or more will be insured for $1,500. As the period of employment increases it is planned to increase the insurance. The company reserves the right to terminate the insurance plan at any time. A savings fund has been provided by the company, from which employes who have become financially embarrassed may receive assistance in the form of loans repayable in installments out of their salaries. The trust company has also given an increase in salary to all employes.

The New Jersey Zinc Company announced yesterday a profit-sharing distribution to its employes of 14 per cent. of their salaries for the year. Payments will be made in quarterly installments throughout 1917.

Instead of paying the usual 10 per cent. Christmas bonus, the Directors of the Atlas Powder Company have decided to distribute every month a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the monthly wages. The plan is retroactive as of Dec. 1, and affects all employes receiving $250 or less a month.

Directors of the Southern Pacific Company have authorized the payment of a 10 per cent. bonus to all employes not affiliated with the Brotherhoods. Five per cent. will be payable on Jan. 1 and 5 per cent. on July 1, 1917. Several weeks ago the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company announced a similar arrangement. The Erie Railroad is working out a plan for distributing a bonus to the lower paid employes who are not members of any union.

The Pacific Bank not only distributed a bonus to its employes yesterday, but in addition announced the adoption of a temporary dividend plan to enable its employes to meet the high cost of living. Beginning Jan. 1 all of those continuously in the service of the bank for one year or more will receive an annual dividend of 8 per cent. of their salary. This will be paid quarterly, the bank reserving the right to discontinue payments at any time.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has adopted a profit-sharing plan for all employes and junior officers in the company's service for six months or more. Payments are to be based on the employe's salary on a sliding scale, depending on the length of service. The distribution will range from 1 to 10 per cent. of the annual salaries.

The Westinghouse Lamp Company, with a plant in Newark, N. J., has announced a bonus of 8 1-3 per cent. on weekly salaries, to go into effect next Saturday. It will mean an addition of one month's pay in the year to the wage of about 3,000 employes.

High Prices at London Wool Sale.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—There was a large attendance at the reopening today of the wool auction sales. Sales to the number of 7,430 were offered. The wool was of good selection, and there was a strong demand. Crossbreds were 10 per cent. and merinos from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. dearer. Port Phillip scoured merinos reached 4s. 11½d., this price being a record. The intimation that the authorities would not permit speculative buying was expected to prevent a much further advance in prices. The market closed firm.

Auction Sales

BANKRUPTCY STOCK of I. N. BURDICK, INC.
John H. Delaney, Trustee.
John B. Johnston, Esq., 31 Nassau St., and Samuel Sturts, Esq., 198 Broadway, Attorneys.

ENTIRE MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, LUMBER, NAILS, VARNISHES, OILS and UNFINISHED MATERIALS, HORSES, TRUCKS, HARNESS and STABLE EQUIPMENT. SAMUEL M. MAY, Auctioneer sells by public auction Monday, December 18th, and Tuesday, December 19th, at 10:30 A. M. Starting Monday, at No. 327 to 340 West Street, near W. Houston Street, Tuesday No. 136 West Street, near Prince Street, New York City. Stock consists of: about 2,000,000 feet of Lumber in Pine, Spruce, Cypress, White Wood, Ash, Cedar, Chestnut, Maple, Oak and Theatrical Stock; 844 Kegs of Nails, Varnishes, Finished and Unfinished Filing Cabinets, Shocks, Mouldings, Moulding Stock and Waste.

MACHINERY AND PLANT—Mill Department: Ball Jewell Shaving Converters with 6 Separators, Exhaust Fan and Pipe Connections; B. F Sturtevant Mill Exhauster; American Mill Machine Rip Saws; Chas. E. Wright Swing Saws; Tidy Swing Saws; Tables and Gauges; Tidys, Boxboard Hand Feed Matchers; Grinders; Berlin Double and Single Surfacers; S. A. Woods Moulding Machine; Automatic Steel Cutting and Driving Steel Joint Staying Machine; Post Boring Machine; Doig Nailing Machines and Nail Feeders; Box Printing Machine and other Box Making and Miller Machinery; also, 1 Hewes & Phillips Corliss Engine; Hampson Vertical Engine; Duplex Pumps, Air Pump and Sprinkling System; Steam Traps; Samuel Smith Horizontal Tubular Boiler; Hewes & Phillips Horizontal Tubular Boiler; Ash Hoist; Hopper Coal Scale; Electric Fans. Very large amount of Shafting, Belting, Hangers, Collars, Pulleys and other Machinery of every description, all up-to-date in every particular. 12 Heavy Truck Horses, 5 Electric Trucks; 7 Box Trucks; 3 Delivery Wagons; 15 Sets of Harness; Collars, Blankets; Tarpaulins, Tools, etc. OFFICE FIXTURES on view Friday, December 15th, and Saturday, December 16th, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

Auctioneer's office, Woolworth Building, Broadway, Park Place and Barclay St. Phones: 6311-12-7604-05 Barclay. Salesroom, 13-15 Lispenard St. Phone Franklin 495.

BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
HENRY RETHORN and LOUIS S. RAUM, individually and as co-partners trading as RETHORN & RAUM.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, Sells This Day, Friday, Dec. 15, at 10:30 A. M. AT 729 BROADWAY,

A LARGE AND HIGH-GRADE STOCK OF MEN'S and YOUTHS' SUITS and OVERCOATS

Piece Goods, Linings, Trimmings Buttons, Padding, Etc.

ALSO

Electric Cutting Machine, Cutting Tables, Desks, Safe, Fixtures, Etc.

PUSHING RAILROAD BILLS.

Measures on the President's Program Introduced in Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The first active move toward obtaining legislation embodying the President's railway program, outlined in his recent address to Congress, was taken today when Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, presented to the committee two bills, one providing for the compulsory investigation of industrial disputes and the other giving the President power to take over railway, telegraph and telephone lines in case of national emergency. The committee decided to hold public hearings on the measures, beginning on Jan. 8.

Both bills as presented to the committee today were practically identical with the measures introduced by Senator Newlands in accordance with the President's recommendations at the last session of Congress, when the railway strike threatened.

PROHIBITION BOOMS DRUGS.

Magistrate Simms Says Lack of Liquor Turns Men to Substitutes.

The spread of prohibition has increased the use of habit-forming drugs, according to Magistrate Simms. He had before him in Yorkville Court yesterday John Smith, 34 years old, who wanted to be sent to the hospital to be cured of the use of heroin. Smith said he contracted the habit while travelling with a theatrical troupe, and had obtained his supply from some of the actors.

"Oh, you mean the fellows who travel around a great deal, and into 'dry territory,'" said the Magistrate. "This is another bit of information which seems to show the relationship between the spread of prohibition and habit-forming drugs. When the confirmed alcoholic cannot get what he wants, he finds a substitute which can be easily carried around. Then he boasts of the merits of the substitute to persons easily influenced by the boasting."

Five persons have, within four days, asked Magistrate Simms to be cured of the drug habit. A young man told the Magistrate that he could purchase all the drugs he wanted from a Harlem physician at $2 a prescription, and that, if he wanted to be cured of the habit, the same physician would take him into his sanitarium and cure him for $100. The name of the physician was given to the Magistrate.

The Legislative committee which has been investigating the drug evil and of which Senator Whitney is Chairman, at the request of Dr. Jackson R. Campbell, visited Harlem Prison yesterday morning. Members of the committee talked with half a dozen men who were either awaiting examination or trial.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	*3	4½	4½	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

Agricul.				Com.
	Over 90.	up to 60.	60 to 90.	modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	4½	4½	4
Richmond	5	4½	4½	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	4
Chicago	5	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	4½	3½	3½	4
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	4
S. Francisco	5	3½	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.				Renewal
High.	Low.	Last.		Rate.
4	3½	4		4
	Time.			
60 days	4¼@4½	5 months		4½@4¾
90 days	4¼@4½	6 months		4½@4¾
4 months	4¼@4½			

All industrial collateral ¼ per cent. higher.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4
4 to 6 months	4 @4¼
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.76¾	4.75¾	4.76¾	+ .00¼
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76¾	..
France—				
Demand	5.84	5.84¼	5.84	+ .00¼
Cables	5.83	5.83¼	5.83	+ .00¼
Marks—				
Demand	72.25	70.60	72.25	+2.25
Cables	72.50	70.12½	72.50	+2.00

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted as so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.76¾	4.76¾
5.1826	Paris	5.84	5.83
95.28	Berlin	72.25	72.50
20.26	Austria	12.75	13.00
	China—		
	Hongkong	57.00	57.10
	Peking	90.50	90.62½
	Shanghai	65.50	65.62½
19.295	Greece	18.45	19.35
40.19	Holland	40.37½	40.93½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826	Italy	6.81	6.80
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45	Russia	29.70	29.80
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	27.00	27.10
	Stockholm	29.15	29.25
	Christiania	27.00	29.01
19.295	Spain	21.20	21.40
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.80	44.90
42.44	Rio	22.25	23.35
5.1826	Switzerland	5.01	5.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $805,412,190; balance, $21,214,132; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $316,602; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $834,287.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 1.56-25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39½d, unchanged; in New York, 75⅞c, off Mexican dollars 58@61c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Jacket	.03
Andes	.21	Kentucky	.04
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.17
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.13
Caledonia	.23	Overman	.06
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.06	Savage	.06
Confidence	.34	Sierra Nevada	.19
Con. Virginia	.11	Union Con	.49
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	1.87½
Hale & Norcross	.10		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.80	Daisy	..
Halifax	..	Florence	.30
Jim Butler	.35	G'field Consol	.04
MacNamara	.05	G'field Mercur	.05
Midway	.19	G'field Red	.03
Mispah Extn	.13	Jumbo Extn	.35
Monarch Pitts	.15	Kewenaw	.18
Montana	.15	Silver Pick	.26
Rescue	.28	Unparalleled	.06
Tonopah Extn	4.00	**OTHER DISTRICTS.**	
Tonopah Nevada	4.60	Big Jim	1.12½
West End	.10	Nevada Hills	.23
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.42
Atlanta	.09	Rochester	.10
Booth	.10	Round Mountain	.36
Comb. Fract	.04	United Eastern	4.00
D'field B. B	.05	United Mines	1.37½
		White Caps	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9½	11	Gold Sov	5¾	7
Elkton	11¾	12¼	Isabella	21¼	22¼
Cresson	7.40	7.45	Granite	..	65
El Paso	60	65	McKinney	38	40
Findley	..	..	Vindicator	11	12
Golden	..	..			

LORDS REFUSE ESTATES TO "TEDDY" SLINGSBY

Hold that the Child Presented as Heir Is the Son of Lillian Anderson.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The House of Lords refused the appeal in the Slingsby legitimacy case today without calling upon the respondents.

In giving judgment the House held that it had been established that the child whose claims to the Slingsby estates were put forward by the respondents was the son of Lillian Anderson, and that it also had been proved that the child was handed over to Mrs. Slingsby. The House of Lords expressed regret at the pain caused by the decision to "the gallant officer who is now serving his country, Commander Slingsby."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The Slingsby case, decided today by the House of Lords, came into prominence on the Pacific Coast in 1913, when Dr. W. W. Fraser was tried here on a charge of mutilating a public document—specifically, the birth certificate for Lillian Anderson's child. His defense was that a birth certificate was not a public document. In this trial he and Hattie Blake, a nurse, who attended Mrs. Slingsby, both testified that Mrs. Slingsby took over the Anderson girl's child. Hattie Blain swore that Mrs. Slingsby's baby was born dead.

Dr. Fraser said he came into touch with Mrs. Slingsby through a want advertisement in a local paper calling for a baby boy.

In the House of Lords lay the last hope of the Slingsby claimants in the contest which has been before the courts of England and the United States for several years. An inheritance was left in England to the first male heir of three brothers of the name of Slingsby. The estate in Yorkshire is valued at about $250,000. The case grew out of the attempt of one brother to establish himself as the father of an heir, and the denial by the other. As the alleged heir was born outside the empire, it was necessary to establish the fact of his legitimate birth.

In December, 1913, a petition was presented in the Probate Court for a decree that Charles Eugene Edward ("Teddy") Slingsby was the lawful son of Charles R. Slingsby and Dorothy Slingsby. It was said the child had been born in San Francisco in 1910. Thomas and Alan Slingsby, brothers of Commander Charles Slingsby, alleged no heir had been born; that the infant's mother was Lillian Anderson and its father Paul Colvin; that the child had been procured for the petitioners and passed off by them as their lawful offspring, the birth record being altered.

A California court ruled that the child was legitimate, and an English court upheld that decision. The verdict was taken to the Court of Appeals, which declared the child was illegitimate. From this court the case was carried to the House of Lords.

NEW SWISS PRESIDENT.

National Assembly Promotes Schulthess to the Executive Chair.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Edmund Schulthess of Aargau was today elected President of the Swiss Confederation for 1917 by a vote of 176 out of the 189 votes in the Swiss National Assembly, says a dispatch from Berne. He was Vice President of the Federal Council for the current year.

Herr Galonder of Trins was elected Vice President of the Federal Council for 1917.

The new President has been serving as the head of the National Department of Public Economy. He is 60 years of age.

PUTTING GOODS AT VALUE.

Action Taken by the Brass Manufacturers' Association.

The exigencies of the raw material market, taken in connection with the high pressure under which business is being transacted at this time, led the National Association of Brass Manufacturers, at its thirtieth annual convention, held yesterday at the Hotel Astor, to adopt drastic rules to govern the conduct of business beginning Jan. 1. Adolph Mueller of the H. Mueller Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., President of the association, presided.

The Board of Trustees proposed, and the convention by formal vote binding on all members agreed, that after the first of the year goods would be shipped only at earliest convenience, at such prices and under such conditions as may exist at date of shipment. All orders for brass products are to be taken under the above conditions, and, furthermore, after Jan. 1 will not be subject to cancellation.

William M. Webster, Commissioner for the association, said that the manufacturers in making the above rules were merely reflecting the conditions met with by the manufacturers in their dealings with the suppliers of raw material. The purveyors of raw material were unable to make prompt deliveries or guarantee that prices contracted for would not be advanced when delivery was made. Under these circumstances the manufacturers felt compelled, he said, to protect themselves.

The action which will have the effect of standardizing several lines of products. A resolution was passed, to become effective Jan. 1, that no more bath cocks would be furnished with jewel caps or sprinkler connections except as an extra, but thereafter all brass, brass and chromium would be uniform, so that the parts of the various makes will interchange.

The officers elected for the ensuing year included President, C. H. Downs of the E. Stebbins Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass.; First Vice President, Harold W. Wolff of the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, Chicago; Second Vice President, E. Rickersberg of the E. Rickersberg Brass Company, Cleveland, and Commissioner, William M. Webster of Chicago.

Trustees elected included W. S. Wasweyler, Milwaukee; J. D. Lavenin, Beardsville, Ill.; Adolph Mueller, Decatur, Ill.; H. S. Speakman, Wilmington, Del.; A. I. Fisher, Toledo, Ohio, and H. N. Gillette, Pittsburgh.

EXPLAINS NEW SERVICE LAW.

German War Bureau Takes Measures to Quiet Uneasiness.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Berlin workers in the various trades will not be drawn into the Government service or called upon under the new home army law until February, according to an announcement by General Groener, head of the War Bureau, to the Berlin Chamber of Trades yesterday. That much time will be required to organize the new national service, questions of transportation, and ra material problems.

General Groener further said that when it was necessary to call upon the trades their representatives would be consulted in regard to drafting workers. His announcement was made in order to quiet uneasiness over rumors that the trades workers would be called out immediately.

FIRE ENDANGERS YACHTS.

Astor's Boat Dragged Away from Flames on Wanamaker's Nirvana.

Costly yachts moored in the Marine Basin in Gravesend Bay were endangered yesterday morning when Rodman Wanamaker's twin-screw steamer Nirvana was damaged by fire. The blaze was discovered in the bow of the boat by Leon Gallo, a steward.

Fire companies from Bath Beach and Bensonhurst had difficulty in getting their lines to the yacht, as she was moored at the end of a 600-foot pier. Vincent Astor's Noma and Harry S. Harkness's Wapita were in danger of catching fire, but their crews managed to get them away from the blaze before they were damaged.

The exact extent of the damage to the Nirvana has not been ascertained, but it will prob[illegible] to be not less than $10,000.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

MANUFACTURERS and Jobbers wanted for cap. Gilmore & Dubrasich, 104 Greene St.

BRAIDS, trimmings, laces and tinsel goods; also odd lots. Charles House, 41 West 17th. Chelsea 6868.

COATS.—Jobber looking at tailed Spring coats from 36/8 to 44/8. Room 406, 40 West 38d St.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Gruber, 498 Broadway, Spring 3864.

COATS.—Jobber will look at Spring coats and suits all week. Third floor, 22 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats of the better kind. 106 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS.—Call with better grade Spring coats. The Big Coat House, 40 West 38th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. Third floor, 24 West 32nd.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. 22 West 20th; ninth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers looking at Spring samples. Call all week, 1,353 Broadway, 3d floor, entrance on 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at ladies' Spring coats and suits all week. 12 West 31st St., top floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits. 28 West 20th, 2d floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobbers looking all week. Spring samples. 2 West 18th, 7th floor.

COTTON PANAMAS and cheap shepherd checks; can use any quantity. Rich & Hoehberg, 21 West 19th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted for popular-priced silk dresses; bring styles with you; substantial orders given immediately. Call all day Friday and Saturday, M. floor, 244 to 248 West 14th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at line of silk dresses; only manufacturers catering to jobbers need respond. Write us and we will call to see your line. Write Box 55, 366 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted for silk and serge dresses, with tuxedo styles; orders given immediately. Apply between 9 and 12, Majestic Mfg. Co., 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at popular-priced serge and silk dresses all week. 7th floor, 137 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers looking at silks, serges, taffetas, and crepe de chines for Spring. Call all week, 9th floor, 35 W. 31st St.

DRESSES.—Contractor on white graduation and wash dresses; bring samples. 29 West 32d, 2d floor.

INFANTS AND CHILDREN'S COATS.—Jobber looking at samples. Call at 8 West 18th St., 5th floor.

PLUSHES.—Open to buy any quality or quantity cheap for spot cash or jobs of pile fabrics. Write to R 15 Times.

SERGE.—50 pieces Juilliard; 4408 and 54221. Gross, Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

SHIRTS.—Men's flannel and cotton shirts and work pants; looking at samples at our New York office. Chicago Mail Order Co., 368 6th Av.

SUITS, COATS.—Jobbers will look at samples. 19 West 24th St., eleventh floor.

Offerings to Buyers

BATH ROBES for immediate delivery for ladies and men. A. Rosenblatt, 141 West 29th St., New York City.

BEARSKIN and Plushes, all colors, by manufacturers. Call 7350, Spring.

BEAVER STRIPS.—8, Blumenthal's, 1¼ and 3¼ inches wide; cheap. Farragut 9166.

BRAIDS, Buttons, Trimmings, Silks, Woolens; clean-up; remarkable. 491 Broadway, spring 2123.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, gray; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 220 7th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—White; to close out. Betrock Schirf Company, 14 West 17th St.

CLOAKS.—Infants', children's, and ladies' cloaks, to close out cheap. 12th floor, 38 West 21st.

COAT JOBBERS, we have the cloth to take orders and make up Spring coats; poplins, serges, velours, and mixtures; prices reasonable; reliable make. Box L 151 Times.

COATS.—2,000 cloth and plush coats to close out at a ridiculously low price, including our wonderful $10 plush coat, now reduced to $5.75; muskrat trimmings, silks, cuffs and bottom, 45 inches long, guaranteed lining; don't buy plush coats until inspecting this wonderful value. Rothstein & Nalson, 128 West 29th St., 9:30 Mad. Sq.

COATS.—Large assortment of plushes, velours, plaids at low prices. F. J. Galford & Co., 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Children's, infants', intermediate, corduroys, velvets; fur trimmed, &c., to close out. Neuman, 11 West 20th.

COATS, Misses' and Juniors', to close out; immediate delivery. M. & H. Gordon, 22-24 West 29th.

COATS.—Job of ladies' plush coats to close out cheap. H. Goldstein & Co., 648 Broadway.

COATS.—400 coats 50 suits, mostly fur-trimmed; sacrifice. Stater, 114 West 28th.

COATS.—1,000 sport coats to close out cheap. F. J. Galford, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Plushes, mixtures, velours, &c., to close out. Neuman, 11 West 20th.

COATS, plushes, velours, broadcloths, to close cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—To close out velours, &c., $4.50 to $10. Hirsch & Bruker, 133 West 27th St.

COATS.—2,500 plush coats to close out at a sacrifice. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

COATS, plush, 100 to sacrifice for cash. Meyer, Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats at a bargain. I. Noviok, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs, close out cheap. Kaplan and Alper, 51 West 24th.

CREPE DE CHINES. Crepe Meteors, all colors; immediate delivery. Marks & Sennett, 4 Fourth Av., 9th & Mad. Sq.

DRESSES.—Job of high-class afternoon dresses in silks and serges to close. Greeley Dress Co., 502 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Job, silk, serge, to close out at a price. Princess Dress House, 19-21 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins, poplins, to close cheap.

COTTON UP 32 POINTS ON SURPRISING RALLY

Strength Develops After a Day of Irregularity and Puzzling Fluctuations.

TECHNICAL POSITION STRONG

Census Bureau Places Consumption by American Mills During November at 584,082 Bales.

As a result of a sudden outburst of strength in the late trading, cotton yesterday surprised the local professionals, and shot up quiet sharply, closing at a net gain of 31 to 32 points. The strength developed after a day of marked irregularity, characterized by nerves and puzzling fluctuations. The market had been subjected to a good deal of pressure from local traders who appeared anxious to take advantage of every opportunity to keep prices down. The strength of the technical position became manifest, however, when part of the floating short interest started to cover. The result was a quick rise to about the highest level of the day.

Thus far, Southern spot holders have shown very little uneasiness over the break in futures. One Southern wire yesterday said that the farmers and negroes, who ordinarily brought cotton to market in order to get a little holiday cash, were refusing bids and hauling their cotton back home.

There was a good deal of discussion regarding the prospects of peace and its effect. On both of these questions, local opinion is strongly at variance. From a sentimental point of view peace would be a strong bullish factor, as the public as well as Southern holders, have been educated to believe that Germany and Austria would immediately require about 4,000,000 bales of cotton. Evidently, very little consideration is given to the reports that German interests already have fairly large holdings of contracts which can be easily turned into cotton.

The Census Bureau issued its report on the supply and distribution of cotton yesterday. It placed the consumption by American mills during November at 584,082 bales, against 514,743 in November last year. The total for the four months ended with November is 2,727,375 bales, against 1,978,635 last year. Supplies held by spinners are placed at 2,121,000 bales, against 1,613,000 last year. This is a gain of nearly 380,000 bales. On the other hand, the amount of cotton held in independent warehouses is 4,068,000, against 4,961,000.

Market closed irregular.

	Open High.	Low.	Clo e.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	18.24	18.05	18.30@18.34	18.00@18.05	11.18
Jan.	18.42	18.05	18.37@18.41	18.05@18.08	11.18¾
Mar.	18.53	18.34	18.53@18.54	18.34@18.36	11.11¾
May	18.75	18.52	18.54	18.84@18.92	18.53@18.54
July	18.79	18.98	18.58	18.90@18.94	18.54@18.55
Oct.	16.90	16.98	16.63	16.85@16.91	16.03@16.71

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points decline; middling, 18.30c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were irregular, 15 points up to 125 points down. New Orleans, 18c; Galveston, 18.25c; Savannah, 19.75c; Memphis, 18.50c; Augusta, 18.88c; Houston, 18.15c. New Orleans market closed very steady.

	Open. High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Dec.	17.77	17.77	17.66	17.85 bid. 17.51@17.52
Jan.	17.65	17.86	17.50	17.76@17.87 17.51@17.52
Mar.	18.06	18.06	18.16	18.17 18.82@18.83
May	18.33	18.45	18.15	18.41@18.42 18.08@18.10
July	18.50	18.61	18.33	18.59@18.61 18.30@18.27
Oct.	16.50	16.66	16.36	16.64@16.66 16.27@16.28

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 18 points lower, at 10.95d. Sales, 7,000; receipts, 1,000; no American. Closed, quiet.

	Open	High	Low.	Last	Close. Prev.
Jan.-Feb.	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.89	10.74
Mar.-Apr.	10.85	11.12	10.85	11.03	10.89
May-June	10.96	11.20	10.86	11.14	11.00
July-Aug.	10.93	11.16	10.93	11.12	10.97
Oct.-Nov.	10.06	10.23	10.06	10.24	10.10

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 18.17c; March, 18.44c; May, 18.64c; July, 18.86c; October, 16.75c. The market there was due to open today 5 to 12 points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	8,532	14,223	420,526	341,798
New Orleans	2,885	8,754	461,000	380,880
Mobile	620	1,934	14,954	28,127
Savannah	3,057	3,288	222,252	226,653
Charleston	721	716	76,005	103,452
Wilmington	160	214	29,834	51,283
Norfolk	1,799	3,240	114,559	180,549
Totals	17,774			

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Augusta	Memphis	St. Louis	Houston
	970	4,480	85	4,983
	1,800	3,417	1,070	10,536
	148,066	4,480	31,386	279,282
	206,120	296,138	14,078	227,064

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	10,750 to 11,750	13,081	11,871
New Orleans	6,000 to 7,000	8,277	7,000

Exports yesterday were 27,220 bales. Total thus far for this season, 2,746,098 bales; total last season, 2,097,571 bales.

MONTH'S COTTON OUTPUT.

Totaled 584,082 Bales in November —32,753,937 Spindles Active.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Cotton manufactured during November amounted to 584,082 running bales, compared with 514,743 a year ago, the Census Bureau today announced.

Cotton on hand Nov. 30 in consuming establishments was 2,191,799 bales compared with 1,613,041 a year ago and in public storage and at compresses 4,-068,923 bales compared with 4,961,959 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during November numbered 32,753,937 compared with 31,488,728 a year ago.

Imports were 13,189 equivalent 500 pound bales compared with 21,168 a year ago. Exports were 750,550 bales compared with 524,392 a year ago.

Linters not included in the foregoing statistics used during November were 94,899 bales, on hand Nov. 30 in consuming establishments 79,846, and in public storage and at compresses 125,374. Linters included in exports 8,058 bales.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

	Receipts.	Increase.
First week December	$19,645	$1,891
July 1 to Dec.	537,149	61,556

Public Utilities.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING COMPANY'S gas and electric lighting and power subsidiaries reported total net sales for November, 1916, of $125,055, an increase of $14,848 over November, 1915, with total net sales for the five months ended Nov. 30 of $676,765, a gain of $73,758 over the corresponding five months of 1915.

UNITED FUEL GAS COMPANY for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reported gross of $2,066,846, of which $2,065,728 was from natural gas, with expenses of $1,276,480 and net of $1,068,847. Fixed charges for the nine months were $348,652, leaving a surplus of $1,910, 695

Miscellaneous.

GULF STATES STEEL COMPANY reports November net operating income of $800,400, an increase of $291,000 over November, 1915, and $87,900 compared with the average for the ten preceding months of this year. After allowing for depreciation, taxes, and reserves, net income for November was $291,750, and for the eleven months of this year $2,-062,833, against $559,950 for the same period in 1915.

MANHATTAN ELECTRICAL SUPPLY.—Gross business for the eleven months to Dec. 1, 1916, was $1,150,000 in excess of that reported in 1915, and in the year 1915 gross business was $3,646,000 and surplus available for dividends $346,235.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on November 21, 1916, the Newark Creek Towing Co. filed its petition praying for limitation of liability as owner of the tug "Rambler" for damage or injury arising on November 20, 1916, from an explosion of the boiler of said tug; that the petition was transferred by interlocutory decree to James A. Fechtig, Jr., as trustee, under an order entered November 21, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before March 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that all persons having claims against said tug other than claims for damages caused by the explosion aforesaid appear before said Court at said time and place and make their allegations in that behalf; and that persons not so proving claims or making allegations will be barred.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

SUBSTANTIAL

Blocks for "The Annalist," full cloth, gold edges, prices and financial facts; 1916 issue, 1,000 pages. "The Annalist," 6 Park Row, New York.—Adv.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The question of the prospects of peace in Europe was again the dominating factor in the wheat market, but owing to the extreme uncertainty in the situation and outlook the trade was nervous and the market throughout the session moved in a feverish manner, and closed unsettled at ½ to 1¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.02½; No. 2 hard, $1.82½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.94½; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, $2.00¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.54¼	1.52¼	1.53½	1.54	1.18
May	1.68	1.65	1.66¾	1.67¾	1.18¾
October	1.44	1.41¾	1.42¾	1.43¾	1.11¾

CORN.

The corn market was comparatively steady throughout the greater part of the day, closing irregular, with prices ¼c higher to ⅝c net lower. Receipts at primary points were again liberal, and owing to the continued congestion in traffic it was difficult to make sales abroad, although there was some inquiry here, and sales were reported of about 100,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.05, ten days' shipment, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	85¾	85¼	85¼	85¼	71⅝
May	91⅝	90	91	91¼	45⅜
July	91⅛	89⅝	90⅜	91	..

OATS.

The oats market failed to show a strong tendency either way, but, on the whole, the undertone was steady and prices at the close were net unchanged to ⅜c higher. Receipts at Western points were smaller, but supplies are still liberal and the cash demand only moderate. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 57@57¼c; No. 2 white, 57½@58c; No. 3 white, 56½@57c; No. 4 white, 56@56½c; fancy clipped white, 59@61c; ordinary clipped white, 57@59c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50⅝	49¾	49¾	49⅞	42⅜
May	54⅛	53¼	53¼	53¼	45⅝
July	51¾	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was quiet, with comparatively small price changes, but the undertone was steady, especially for pork, which closed higher, while lard was a shade lower, and ribs were unchanged. A rather firmer feeling developed toward the close of the market, owing to the reports from Washington that the allied Governments were willing to give consideration to the peace proposals from the Central Powers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 50,000, estimated for Friday 42,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	16.12	15.95	15.97	16.02	9.70
May	16.17	16.00	16.00	16.02	10.00
Ribs—					
January	13.95	13.85	13.85	13.85	9.85
May	14.27	14.17	14.20	14.20	10.22
Pork—					
January	26.87	26.85	26.95	26.70	18.82
May	26.45	26.20	26.32	26.17	18.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was inactive, and in the absence of more than a scattered demand the undertone was a little easier, and final quotations were 1@2 points lower to 10 higher. Total sales for the day were 22,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	12.40	12.10	12.25	12.25
December	12.39	12.33	12.20@12.35	12.35
January	12.30	12.18	12.18@12.21	12.25
February	....	....	12.10@12.15	12.18
March	12.26	12.10	12.15@12.19	12.14
April	....	....	12.12@12.16	12.15
May	12.34	12.17	12.20@12.31	12.20
June	....	....	12.20@12.40	12.20
July	12.34	12.30	12.35@12.39	12.25

COFFEE.

An increasing hope that peace negotiations would be successful was reflected by sharp advances and much more active trading in the coffee market here yesterday. At first the demand was quite readily supplied around Wednesday's closing prices, but the buying seemed to broaden during the afternoon, with March selling up to 8.90c and July to 8.80c, or 10 to 23 points net higher. The close was firm at a net gain of 18 to 22 points, or at practically the best point of the day. Sales were reported of 180,000 bags. Somewhat better demand was reported for spot coffee, with the market steady at 9¼c for Rio 7's and 10¾c for Santos 4's. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
December	....	....	8.53@8.55	8.12
January	....	....	8.42@8.43	8.20
February	....	....	8.50@8.51	8.28
March	8.60	8.35	8.59@8.60	8.37
April	....	....	8.66@8.67	8.45
May	8.74	8.49	8.74@8.75	8.52
June	....	....	8.80@8.81	8.58
July	8.80	8.63	8.86@8.87	8.65
August	....	....	8.92@8.93	8.71
September	....	8.75	8.98@8.99	8.77
October	8.80	8.80	9.03@9.05	8.84
November	....	....	9.08@9.10	8.90

SUGAR.

The futures market opened 2 to 8 points lower, in keeping with the easier condition in spot sugar, and later in the day trading became active with heavy liquidation in December that at times showing a net loss of 24 points, but at the close there was a rally of 7 or 8 points on covering. Other months held relatively steady, the closing being 7@9 points net lower on December, other months showing 2@4 points net lower with sales for the day 21,650 tons. There was considerable switching from December into later positions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
December	4.18	4.15	4.22@4.23		4.39
January	4.06	4.03	4.03@4.05		4.08
February	3.83	3.81	3.80@3.82		3.86
March	3.82	3.78	3.77@3.79		3.85
April	....	....	3.77@3.81		3.84
May	3.83	3.81	3.80@3.82		3.85
June	....	....	3.84@3.86		3.88
July	3.90	3.87	3.87@3.89		3.92
August	....	....	3.89@3.91		3.95
September	3.93	3.92	3.91@3.93		3.98
October	....	....	3.91@3.93		3.99
November	....	....	3.93@3.95		4.00

The market for refined sugar was dull and unchanged at 7.05c for fine granulated, although some refiners were willing to accept orders as low as 7.05c. Raw sugar was dull and without business and with refiners withdrawn from the market at the moment. Offers were 4.06c cost and freight and 4¼c cost and freight and new crop Cubas, February shipment, at 4c cost and freight, without buyers. Quotations are nominal and as follows: Centrifugal, 5.89c; molasses, 4.92c; cost and freight, 4.92c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,437 packages. The market was slightly supplied with high-grade fresh creamery that buyers in their effort to secure stock bid about ½c higher than former rates. There is a pretty fair call for this class of stock. Medium qualities are steady—possibly a little firmer in view of renewed export buying. Storage creamery has advanced about ½c, and there is a little firmer market for renovated, unless having more attention and firmer and packing stock is cleaning up closely at somewhat firmer prices. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 40@40½c; extras, (92 score,) 39@39½c; firsts, (88 to 91 scores,) 37@38½c; seconds, (84 to 87 scores,) 35@36½c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 41@41½c; extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 38@39½c; seconds, 36½@37½c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 39½@40c; extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 35½@36½c; seconds, 34½@35c; thirds, 33@34c; State dairy tubs, finest, 39@39½c; good to prime, 37@38½c; common to fair, 30@36c; renovated, extras, 35c; firsts, 33½@34c; lower grades, 30@32½c; factory, current make, creamery, firsts, 32½@33c; ladies, June make, firsts, 30½@31c; current make, firsts, 30½@31c; seconds, 29½c; lower grades, 28½@29c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29½c; No. 2, 28½c; lower grades, 27½@28c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 4,555 cases. There is continued great scarcity of desirable qualities of fresh gathered eggs, and dealers are having difficulty in obtaining enough stock to satisfy the urgent needs of the trade. Prices show further advance, and the market closed firm. Good medium qualities are sharing in the improvement. Seriously defective lots move rather slowly, but there is no considerable accumulation. Some further business in the previous accumulations of Fall gathered eggs, both storage and held outside of storage, at steady prices. Storage eggs are having a little better demand from regular distributing trade in fifty to 100 case lots, and the market appears steady, with rather a firm holding of the larger lines. Nearby white eggs continue in light supply and stock is cleaning up satisfactorily at fully sustained values; highest qualities are scarce and barely sufficient for the moderate needs of the trade. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 50@51c; extra firsts, 48@49c; firsts, 46@47c; seconds and poorer, 44@46c; Fall gathered, poor to good, 38@43c; fresh gathered, dirties, 40c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@36c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33@36c; undergrades, 24@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 31½@34c; firsts, 30c; seconds, 31½@32c; lower grades, 29@30c; refrigerator, State whites, 30@32c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 30@32c; ordinary to good, 30@32c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@30c; nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 45@50c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 44@44c; state, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, mixed; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@41c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	43.75	46.50	43.75	46.50
Lead	7.02½	7.07½	7.02½	8.00
Spelter	7.00	....	7.00	7.50
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminum	81.00	85.00	80.00	85.00
Iron, No. IX (by	25.50	26.50	25.50	26.50

Nonferrous Metals.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 30½@30¾c, first quarter, 1917, 31¼@31¾c, second quarter, 1917, delivery. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	142	10	0	143	10	0
Copper, futures	138	10	0	139	10	0
Tin, spot	194	0	0	194	0	0
Tin, futures	186	0	0	186	0	0
Lead	38	15	0	38	15	0
Spelter	35	15	0	35	15	0

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New York City's largest and finest apartment house is to be erected on the New York Central Railroad Company's block, bounded by Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, Park and Lexington Avenues, by the Five Thirty Lexington Avenue Company, at a cost of about $4,000,000.

The new company, which filed incorporation papers yesterday, is headed by Frederick J. Lucius, President of the Crenshaw Engineering Company, which is now building sections of the subway in East New York.

According to the agreement reached yesterday, the Five Thirty Lexington Avenue Company leases for sixty-three years, in twenty-one-year terms, from the railroad company the block bounded by Park and Lexington Avenues, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, which has a frontage of 200 feet on the avenues and 405 feet on each street. On this site a thirteen-story apartment house will be erected.

Warren & Wetmore will be the architects. When completed it will represent an investment of about $9,000,000, and is expected to yield aggregate rentals of $900,000 a year.

It will have an immense interior court similar to the Belnord, which covers the largest area of any apartment in the city, or the block bounded by Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, 201 by 349 feet. J. Clarence Davies, who negotiated the transaction, stated last night that an agreement had been reached between all parties concerned, and that final papers would probably be signed today. Work on the new structure will begin at once.

Sale of Old Knickerbocker Club.

Negotiations are pending, it was ascertained yesterday, for the purchase of the old Knickerbocker Club on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street as the site of a new home for the Sherman National Bank, which now occupies offices in the Astor Court Building at Thirty-third Street.

An officer of the bank said that while details of the pending deal were by no means closed, it was more likely that the property would be purchased by other interests and that the bank would lease the new building to be erected there.

The property has been vacant since the removal of the club to its new Fifth Avenue home at Sixty-second Street about two years ago. It covers a plot 38.3 on Fifth Avenue by 138 feet on Thirty-second Street and the owner holds a one-third interest in a rear strip, 10 by 85.6. The plot is assessed at $460,000 land value. It has been held at $490,000. The trustees of the club who have been in charge of the sale negotiations are ex-Corporation Counsel George L. Rives, William Woodward and James A. Burden.

Investors Accumulating Maiden Lane Plot.

European interests have sold the old four-story loft building at 129 Maiden Lane, running through to 128 Fletcher Lane, and covering a plot 19.9 by 81.10. It is understood that the purchaser will transfer the property to a corporation which will also own 131 Maiden Lane adjoining. The two parcels combined give a frontage of about forty feet on Maiden Lane and make an ideal site. Maiden Lane is one of the wide downtown streets on which a building of greater height can be constructed than is ordinarily permissible. The property is also in the unrestricted zone.

Interests with whom James J. Moore is associated are understood to be the principals in the purchase of these two buildings at 129-131 Maiden Lane.

Last Spring Mr. Moore and his associates purchased 200½ Pearl Street through the Charles F. Noyes Company and bought and resold through the same company 166 Front Street announced last month. They also recently acquired 93 Gold Street. The Charles F. Noyes Company in conjunction with the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Harvey Gibson Buys Site for East Side Dwelling.

Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. sold to Harvey Gibson, Vice President of the Liberty National Bank, the lot at 52 East Sixty-ninth Street.

This property comprises the westerly eighteen feet of the seventy-three foot frontage bought recently by Mr. Davison as a site for his new home, and will be developed by Mr. Gibson with a dwelling for his occupancy. To the west is the site being improved with a home for O. L. Dommerich.

Two Upper West Side Deals.

The Terfos Construction Company sold to Murray A. Cohen a plot 99.11 by 100 on the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and 208th Street.

Josephine Lee sold to the Ambeck Realty 870 West 180th Street, a five-story apartment house on a plot 50 by 100. A residence and two acres of land at Teaneck, N. J., was given in part payment by the buyers. This is the third sale of the 180th Street property by the same brokers, S. and J. H. Albert, in eleven months.

Tenement Sales.

Thomas Daly purchased from Annie Gaffney 458 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement occupying a lot 20 by 74 on the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street. The buyer occupies the ground floor of the property.

The Broadway Savings Institution sold to Hubbard & Peixotto 30 West 126th Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 99.11. The bank took back a mortgage for $16,700.

Long Island.

The Board of Supervisors of Nassau County has voted to purchase the Charles Kiel farm of 100 acres at Bethpage as a site for a tuberculosis hospital. The farm is five miles from Farmingdale and seven from Central Park. The price agreed upon is $300 an acre. At a referendum election a year and a half ago $100,000 was appropriated for the hospital and its site.

Canadian Buys 1,400 Acres at Somerville, N. J.

Robert I. Henderson, a Canadian capitalist, has purchased the Belle Farm property consisting of about 1,400 acres at Somerville, N. J., and plans to form an exclusive colony of New Yorkers and Philadelphians.

Golf links are to be laid out on the property and other country club features provided. The property is on the main line of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and was held at $800,000.

Apartment House for Great Neck, L. I.

Sons of the late William R. Grace have plans for an apartment house to be erected on Third Street, near the Great Neck station of the Long Island Railroad, at a cost of $100,000. The apartment house will be similar to the one erected by the Grace estate on the Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, L. I., about three years ago.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Columbia St, 77, w s, 80 ft n of Rivington St, 19.10x49.9, five-story tenement and store; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Minnie Greenwald et al.; Cary & Cary, attorneys; due, $11,437.87; taxes, &c., $431.24; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

4th St, 315 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8, five-story tenement; Lawyers Mort-

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½% MORTGAGE MONEY
ASSIGNMENTS ACCEPTED
LOW CHARGES — PROMPT ANSWERS
CHAS. F. NOYES CO
191 LONG JOHN 62 WILLIAM ST.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

Wanted $50,000.00

6% first mortgage loan on modern factory building in Western city—built this Fall.
Real estate (fee simple) and building cost $125,000. Will stand appraisal of
$150,000.00
Modern, Box 261 Times Downtown.

gage Co. against Bessie Glick et al.; Cary & Cary, attorneys; due, $16,189.60; taxes, &c., $481.46; to the plaintiff for $13,500.

106th St, 167 East, n s, 245 ft w of 2d Av, 25 x100.11, four-story tenement; Grace Arnold against Lena Cohen et al.; T. de S. Foster, attorney; due, $13,625.61; taxes, &c., $305.50; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

Block front, w s of St. Nicholas Av, Wadsworth to Fairview Av, 210.1x102.11x128.1, vacant; United States Life Ins. Co. against Paul Lieitman et al.; due, $52,782.72; taxes, &c., $1,150; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

By Henry Brady.

79th St, 110 West, s s, 82 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x76.8, four-story dwellings; S. L. Horn against L. E. Kelly et al.; G. W. Ellis, attorney; due, $19,047.80; taxes, &c., $827.25; to the plaintiff for $19,500.

Thompson St, 234-36, s e corner of 3d St, 60x75, six-story tenement and stores; Baron de Hirsch Fund against J. K. Berrick et al.; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; due, $61,-828.53; taxes, &c., $872.10; to Michael Polak.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

6th St, 202-4 East, s s, 60 ft e of 3d Av, 44.11 x97x irregular, six-story tenement and stores; R. W. Candler and another against Mary Shulman et al.; R. W. Candler, attorney; due, $45,837.14; taxes, &c., $1,708.80; to the plaintiff for $42,500.

119th St, 82 West, s s, 103 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x100.11, three-story dwelling; Union Trust Co. against P. Bailly et al.; Miller, Kiendl & L. & T., attorneys; due, $9,423.58; taxes, &c., $446.44; to Ogden Davis for $7,000.

AT 5,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Arthur J. Sheridan.

Crotona Av, 1,885, w s, 144.5 ft s of 176th St, 16.4x100, three-story frame house; F. J. Krauth and another against E. J. Reilley et al.; H. C. Kudlich, attorney; due, $6,063.47; taxes, &c., $67.52; to Edward Rosenhard for $6,100.

By Samuel Marx.

Monterey Av, w s, 101.1 ft n of 180th St, 59.4x189.4 to Quarry Road x58.8x183.4, one-story building and vacant; Georgianna Kendall against Washington Av. Holding Corp. et al; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $10,749.83; taxes, &c., $585.02; to S. P. A. Bacilla for $11,550.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

113th St, 79 East, to a five-story store and apartment; M. Richter, 627 Broadway, owner; Eisendrath & Horwits, 500 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 141, s s, 20 ft e of Ridge St, 20x90; Joseph J. Weiner to Harry Katz, on premises, mtg $7,500, all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, Joseph J. Weiner, 32 Broadway. $100

CHERRY ST, 55-57, s s, 70 ft e of Roosevelt St, 37.9x66.3; Edith A. McCormick and another, ex'rs and trustees, to Agnes Silcock, 29 St. Nicholas Place, mtg $12,500. Dec. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CHURCH ST, e s, 19.2 ft from Lispenard St, bounded w by Church St 25x s 66x e 25.2x n 16x50; Church St, e s, bounded s by land of Jacob A. Cole x n by lands of Isaac T. Tallman and Charles Morris, 24x 75; Lispenard St, 38, bounded n in front 25x w 21x s 25, also further w 23.4x s 66x e 44.4 to street, all being known as 315 and 317 Church St and 38 Lispenard St; Broadway Saving Institution to Hubbard & Peixotto, Inc., all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, Richard B. Kelly, 233 Broadway. $100

CHRISTOPHER ST, n w corner of 7th Av, as now laid out, 77x27.6x96.11x32.4; Hy. G. Wensel, Jr., to Marguerite B. Lewis, 25 West 11th St, Dec. 14. $100

HUDSON ST, w s, 89 ft s of Reade St, runs s w 22.7x s 11.5 to street x n 25.9 to beginning, gore; Josephine A. Johnson to the rector, &c., of Grace Church, 83 4th Av; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $1

PARK ROW, 122 n s, 197.5 ft e of Duane St, 24.4x101.6x24.8x106.7; Park Row, 124-126, n s, 222.8 ft e of Duane St, 22x108.7x22x 107.8; Catherine Taylor to Jeanie A. Stuart, 177 8d St, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Sheriff's judgment, Nov. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Jeanie A. Stuart to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 14; attorney, same. $100

SPRING ST, n s, 25.3 ft e of Elizabeth St, 25.3x101.6x26x95.3; Stefano Guardino et al. to Vincenzo Guardino, 39 Central Av, Brooklyn, all liens, Dec. 12; attorney, John Guglielmalme, 44 Court St, Brooklyn. $1

WILLETT ST, 33, w s, 150 ft s of Delancey St, 24.11x100; Alfred Steckler to Anceyiet Realty Corp., 233 Broadway, Dec. 14. $100

WILLIAM St, 259, n s, 76.8 ft e of Beaver

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH, 126 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single or suite; private bath; private house.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; latest conveniences; reference.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Large southern room, adjoining bath; one flight; refined home; reference.

87TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $5 to $10.

91ST ST., 110 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, private baths, with shower; electricity; $10 up.

91ST, 115 WEST.—Attractive suites; also large front parlor, connecting bedroom; electricity; $10.

91ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny rooms; also single rooms; $4 and $5 weekly.

92D, 124 WEST.—Parlor floor, one or two rooms; private bath; reasonable rates.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Large room and kitchenette; also small room; nice reception parlor.

97TH, 251 WEST, (Apt. 74.)—Cozy outside room; elevator apartment; subway; private family; gentlemen.

98TH, 70 WEST.—Airy, light, large, small rooms; heat, phone, bath. Harry.

101ST ST., 54 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $12; other rooms, $6; electricity; telephone.

101ST, 282 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; steam, electricity, baths; excellent table optional.

103D, 802 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished, bath, telephone.

107TH, 252 WEST.—Large or small room; private family; gentleman preferred; reasonable. Taylor.

112TH, 604 WEST.—Large, sunny room; every modern convenience. 6th floor west.

114TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive outside room; shower, electricity; $20 monthly. Johnston, Apt. 9A.

116TH ST., 406 WEST.—Business women share apartment; one room left; women only; strictest references. 2 243 Times Annex. Phone Morningside 4940.

118TH ST., 406 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable room; modern, convenient; single, $4. Apt. 2A.

118TH ST. WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Near Riverside; attractive outside room.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Two single rooms; lavatory between; sunny. Apt. 81.

122D, 242 WEST.—Large, furnished room; lavatory, bath; $3.50. Morn. 0029, Titus.

126TH, 158 WEST.—Large, quiet room; southern exposure; gentleman; $3.00; American family. Owner.

142D, 408 WEST.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Hudson, adjoining bath; high-class. Scott.

BROADWAY AND 80TH ST.—Widow will share eight-room high-class elevator apartment or rent exclusive suite to married couple; references exchanged. 0820 River.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Single room for lady; kitchen privileges. Apartment 81.

GENTLEMAN can have beautiful large front room with private bath and balcony overlooking Hudson River; convenient to 168d St. subway; references. Phone Riverside 992.

RIVERSIDE, 214, (94th.)—Private family; large outside room; exclusive apartment; meals optional.

WEST END AV., 672, (93d.)—Two large rooms, ensuite, private bath, or separate; running water; handsomely furnished; references.

WEST END AV., CORNER 75TH ST.—Rooms for bachelors or married couple; desirable location; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 344.—Superior accommodations; front rooms; best table; steam, electricity.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 60.—High-class bachelor quarters, just opened; 10 minutes from Wall St.; private bath and lavatory with every room; billiards; must be seen to be appreciated; $8 to $15. Phone 7200 Main.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

216T, 146 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; references.

MADISON AV., 213.
Double rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side.

107TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; 2d floor; private bath; unexcelled board.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Comfortable rooms; table service the best.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board; private baths; southern exposure; references.

68TH, 50 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; steam heated; electricity; $9 to $14 week.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath; other rooms; excellent table.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Suite, with bath, or single room; own farm products.

78D, 802 WEST.—Good-sized room, well heated, with board; reasonable; phone.

167TH, 50 WEST.—Room and bath; electricity; references; parlor dining room; table guests.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; table guests; references.

79TH, 114-142 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet, references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests, booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Second floor suites, singly; steam, electricity; house appointment unsurpassed.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; sunshiny exposure; connecting baths; good home table; terms reasonable.

86TH, 164 WEST.
Comfortable large rooms; very best table.

102D, 249 WEST.—Large sunny front room; high class; superior table. Riverside 6343.

107TH, 822 WEST, (Between Riverside and Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers exceptional accommodation, spacious double and single rooms; every convenience; liberal table; moderate terms.

154TH, 553 WEST, The Lafayette Inn.—Desirable rooms, on one floor, with board; near Broadway subway station.

Charming Wintertime of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18; per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 73 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private, cultured family offers one or two rooms, beautifully furnished, facing drive, private bath, to gentleman of refinement; musical atmosphere. Apartment 6-B. Telephone Audubon 4570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, superior board, $12 weekly. 7726 Morn. Payne.

WEST END AV., 344.—Superior accommodations; front rooms; best table; steam, electricity.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Suite and private bath; single room; bachelors' table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Refined couple desire comfortable accommodations for the Winter months with family residing between 90th and 110th Sts., on west side. State price and particulars to Box 74, Harmon-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Gentleman wants board in refined boarding house; $12-$13. R 72 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
I have two very desirable suites of parlor, bedroom, and private bath available at $36 and $50 per week, including board for two. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 3626.
W. T. READE, Proprietor.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

1916 ABBOTT DETROIT 1916.
SPRINGFIELD SEDAN.
Practically new, ideal Summer and Winter car, whipcord upholstery, slip covers and many extras. Mr. Hayman's car, 180 West 86th. Phone 1808 Circle.

A STEARNS TOWN CAR.
Meore-Munger body. Knight motor; cost $6,100; big sacrifice. 805 West 79th.

ATTENTION! TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!
Cadillac limousine run less than 2,000 miles; cannot be told from new; price $1,500.
1916 Stutz touring; make offer.
1916 Hudson Sedan, like new; make offer.
1917 Overland roadster; run 600 miles; price $450.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.
Chandler 1916 touring, like new; price $650.
PACKARD 3-48, seven-passenger; reasonable offer accepted.
HARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price $675.
WINTON limousine, fine condition; price $675.
Packard 30 touring, seven-passenger; price $650.
Several other cars at bargain prices.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
121 Clymer st., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, Wire Wheels.
WHITE, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, "3-40" LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS-DETROIT, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, "3-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1916, "3-40" LIMOUSINE.
C. V., 1914, COUPE, Wire Wheels.
C. V., 1916, COUPELET, Wire Wheels.
C. V., 1916, TOURING, 1,400 MILES, 30 FT.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1916 5-PASS. TOURING, with electric starter and lights; like new; run 1,000 miles; $1,250. CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STEARNS KNIGHT 8, 5-passenger Limousine, with 4-passenger Fleetwood Limousine.
WILLYS OVERLAND Special Limousine.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER RACEABOUT. Very Fast.
OLDSMOBILE 8, 5-pass. 1916 Chassis.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE,
Elegant condition; used privately; cost $5,500; big sacrifice. Garage, 806 West 76th.

CADILLAC, 1917, seven-passenger limousine; like new; run less than 1,500 miles. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

CADILLAC "8," 1915 runabout; driven 8,000 miles; $975. 'Phone 7818 Main, afternoons.

CHALMERS, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET 1916 touring car; good mechanical condition; just repainted.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

CHEVROLET.—Baby Grand, 1916; excellent condition; reasonable. Lexington, 1,560 Broadway, Columbus 1200.

COLE, 1916 model, 8-50, 7-passenger touring car; repainted and in good mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars, in A-1 mechanical condition; gone over in our own shop.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

FOR SALE.
12 h. p. Isotta-Fraschini (runabout); 16 overhead valves, wire wheels; absolutely perfect condition; price $3,000; demonstration by appointment. Apply G. H. Hutchins, Room 2,150 Woolworth Building.

FORD AUTHORIZED AGENCY.
Complete assortment pleasure and commercial autos; also used; $100 up; credit extended; buy now; grand Christmas present; delivery when you want; avoid price increase; free service; complete business auto, $425; one ton, $500; 1¼ ton, $700; open evenings; send representative. Telephone Lenox—4983. Salesroom, Lexington Av., corner 58th.

HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING,
PRICE $1,050.
Like new; run 3,000 miles; fully equipped, with many extras; not a scratch or blemish anywhere; can be seen day, evening or Sunday; mechanical inspection invited; any demonstration; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1916 SMALL SIX, 7 PASS. TOUR.
PRACTICALLY NEW; RUN 4,000 MILES; USED PRIVATELY; $850. 150 WEST 55TH.

HUDSON, 6-40, 1916 touring; perfect condition; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, latest, slightly used 7-passenger touring; sacrifice price, $850. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 220 W. 59th St., New York City.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.

The advance in prices of new cars makes these Used Car offerings even greater values than ever.

BRAND-NEW
1917 CHALMERS
BROUGHAM.
Town Car or Limousine; convertible from a Limousine to a Brougham.
This car is absolutely as good as when it left the factory; HAS BEEN DRIVEN EXACTLY 38 MILES, therefore practically equal to new.
Interior Decorations Perfect. Substantial Reduction.

1916 CADILLAC
Runabout, Model 53, in exceptionally fine condition.
Has run 2,197 miles. Tires good; one extra. Full electric equipment.
Make price right if sold at once.

1915 CADILLAC
Runabout, Model 51. Thoroughly overhauled, re-tired and repainted. Has special rumble seat.
Priced to please.

1916 OLDSMOBILE
Touring Car,
4-cylinder.
Very good condition. Good tires; one extra. Very reasonable.

1917 CHANDLER,
7-passenger Touring. Exceptionally fine condition. Good tires. Remarkably low price.

1916 CHANDLER
5-passenger Touring. First-class condition. Reasonable figure.

1914 CADILLAC,
5-passenger touring. Just out of paint shop; first-class condition. A bargain.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Art Schlobohm, User Car Manager.
Phone Mulberry 3240.

LIMOUSINE Light Four, 1915; overhauled and repainted; very desirable and ready for immediate delivery; manufacturer's equipment and factory guarantee. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. 'Phone 7600 Columbus.

LOCOMOBILE.—30 H. P. 1914 limousine, aluminium body; also touring body; all in excellent condition. Address W 24 Times.

MAKE OFFER.
1916 MARMON CLOVER LEAF.
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX.
1916 CHALMERS RUNABOUT.
1916 OVERLAND RUNABOUT.
1915 CADILLAC LANDAULETTE.
1915 BUICK "C-55" 7-PASS. TOUR.
MANY OTHERS.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,604 B'WAY.

MARMON, 1916; Model 34; seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

MITCHELL 1916, with Winter top; "ideal car for enclosed weather"; also 1916 Mitchell six-cylinder roadster, seating three comfortably; prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, Broadway, at 60th St. Telephone Circle 1800.

MITCHELL.—Like new; 1915 six-cylinder touring car. Klein, 172 Bowers St., Jersey City. Telephone 4011 Webster.

OLDSMOBILE 8-cylinder coupelette; ran only 500 miles; wire wheels, five non-skid tires; suitable for doctor or lady. Private Garage, 61 East 76th St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring, used three months; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

OVERLAND 1916, Model 83; absolutely perfect condition; fully equipped with every essential extra; 5 excellent tires, 2 brand-new; moving to Canada; leaving Dec. 23; highest offer takes it. Phone N. S. Levy, Gramercy 9000 or Audubon 5717. Can be seen at 1,045 St. Nicholas Av., corner 162d St.

OVERLAND 1916, six-cylinder touring car, seating 7; also 1916 Overland five-passenger touring car for sale. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, Broadway, at 60th St. Telephone Circle 1800.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 1915; special four-passenger roadster. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD (1917) Landaulet Twin Six 1-85.
ROLLS-ROYCE (1913) Landaulet, like new.
MARMON (1916) Club Roadster.
Turnar, 110 West 34th; Room 505.
Phone 453 Greeley.

PACKARD automobile for sale, 7-passenger, 14-48, limousine with touring body, one-man top, Westinghouse shock absorbers; mechanically perfect. Phone Columbus 7801.

PACKARD 1916 twin six, 135; special built landaulet; run 5,000 miles; new; sacrifice. Karp, 1,700 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

PACKARD, 1916; Model 1-35; phaeton; like new. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD 2x38 Touring; perfect condition; will sell or rent reasonable. V 179 Times.

PALMER-SINGER, 38 H. P.; good condition; $250. Can be seen at 400 Broadway, Brooklyn.

PEERLESS LIMOUSINE, 6-88, with extra touring body; used privately one season; equipped with Gray-Davis starting, lighting system. Mr. Burtis's car, 1,750 West 55th.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
Luxurious model, high-class equipment; cost $6,100, big sacrifice. 305 West 79th.

PIERCE-ARROW 1911 limousine with touring body; good condition. Nyquist, 168 W. 83d.

REO 1914 touring; 1914 Buick touring; 1914 Hupmobile touring; 1914 and 1915 Ford touring; in good condition; bargain prices.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

S. G. V. coupe or town car for sale; new gears, new wheels, 2 new tires, new crown mud guards; newly painted last August; this car has a special built body; price $1,000; can be seen at Hudson Used Car Dept., 1,890 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8-Cylinder Limousine Brougham, 1916, with 1917 improvements; overhauled and repainted; Fleetwood body; imported linings; Circassian walnut panels; bronze fixtures; disappearing seats, facing forward; sold with new car guarantee. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. 'Phone 7600 Columbus.

STEARNS-KNIGHT Demountable Sedan; desirable Winter and Summer car; detachable sides and jiffy curtains for Summer use; Perfection heater; imported linings; exceptionally smart lines; immediate delivery. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. 'Phone 7600 Columbus.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, almost new; will sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 220 West 59th St., New York City.

STEARNS seven-passenger limousine. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, for quick sale, state, Studebaker 1916 or passenger car; perfect condition; demonstration; equipment. Madison Square 8400, Extension No. 40.

WINTON, 1915, light 6, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped, electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
Various makes, styles, and capacities.
We also buy and rent.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
186 West 83d St. Phone Columbus 1900-1901.

Automobiles for Rent.

ALL ATTRACTIVE
PACKARDS.
Sixes and twin sixes, limousines, landaulets, and touring cars for hire. Edward Van Johnson, Telephone 9079 Columbus.

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL SERVICE.
PIERCE-ARROWS. PACKARDS.
Special monthly rates. Pedis liveried chauffeurs. Pedis, 136 West 52d. (Circle 174.)

METALLURGIQUE town car for rent; runs and looks like new; reasonable rates. Pacific, 231-235 West 55th St.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; reasonable rates. M. & S. C. Williamson, 304 West 43d St. Phones 4370-8630 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful six-cylinder Packard limousines for hire; hour, day, week, or month. J. Kramer, 1,934 B'way, Col. 1478.

PACKARD Limousine; exceptionally low weekly or monthly rate. Gifford, 9,021 Columbus.

PACKARD landaulet for rent; excellent condition. Mieka, 210 W. 70th. Schuyler 1100.

PACKARDS, limousines, touring, for hire, hour, day; high-class service. 8786 Circle.

PIERCE-ARROW, Packard limousines, $300 monthly to desirable parties. Circle 847.

RENAULT.—For hire, beautiful big landaulet; just been painted; owner drives; rent cheap. Aymar, 807 West 44th. Bryant 6140.

Automobiles Wanted.

STEARNS. — Wanted, limousine, Stearns make, 1916 Cadillac, 1916, or Hudson Six; per-fect, $1,800. If in a perfect condition. Phone Mad. Sq. 2920.

Automobile Bodies.

WILL SELL all used closed bodies on hand; landaulets, limousines, coupe, &c.; no reasonable offers refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 220 West 59th St., New York City.

LIMOUSINE BODIES. USED CARS.
Springfield bodies. One-man tops.
20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, 5th floor.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $5 per month. West Side Storage Warehouse, 310 West 143d St., near 8th Av.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 809 W. 81st St. 7020. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Dockler explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable of taking full charge of double entry system; four years' experience; best references; $10. J 252 Times Downtown.

COLORED GIRL, intelligent, wants half time; state wages. Simpson, 257 West 143d.

GOVERNESS, &c.—English lady desires position governess or companion; conversational French and good music; excellent references. X 208 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured, middle-aged woman, now employed, desires new engagement, institution, first-class hotel, or apartment; wide experience. Mrs. Smythe, 5 Glenada Place, Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman wishes situation, family two adults, apartment. Graefe, 107 West 104th.

LAUNDRESS.—First class; assist cooking; by day or week. M., 95 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE. — Practical, experienced masseuse, will travel; can give doctors' references. A., 226 W. 234th St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; law, engineering, insurance; handle correspondence, details. J 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, educated, initiative, rapid, clean-cut, correspondence; $15. J 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; familiar all office details, switchboard; ambitious; $15. J 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience, rapid worker; references; $12. J 260 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert auditor, accountant open for permanent position with progressive firm willing to pay $2,000-$3,000; to capable, energetic young man; possess thorough practical training as auditor and accountant; experienced in systematising and manufacturing costs; able to manage office force and handle large volume of detail. J 240 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. —Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements (firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers); $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7068.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; will call and take a sample. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6278.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, cost accounting work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 3855.

ACCOUNTANT.—Sixteen years' experience; last seven active public; practical; considerable credit experience; any proposition; age 34; married; Christian; best references; salary moderate. J 264 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (22,) through technical training, 3 years' business experience, wants position with C. P. A. J 224 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 26, desires position as junior with a certified accountant. J 244 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING and Sales Promotion Man who has demonstrated his ability to sell by both the written and spoken word and to show other men how to sell; knows how to dig out the salient selling features of a proposition and crystallize them in terse, lucid, forceful English; able correspondent; clean, successful record; at present manager of important division of large selling organization; age 26; will start at $35 a week if there is a chance at the future. X 227 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.
I WANT A JOB.
Have 8 years' dept. store advertising experience; highest of reference; can you use me? R 66 Times.

ARE you looking for a well educated Christian, (25,) last position salesman, (3½ years;) left own accord. R 53 Times.

ASSISTANT.—New Yorker, 30, seeks position as assistant to man of affairs, who will appreciate tact, loyalty and ability to meet people of highest business, professional and social standing. R 36 Times.

BLACKSMITH HELPER, first class, on wagon work. 230 East 123d St.

BOOKKEEPER, (22;) understands double entry, controlling system; accurate, rapid; references. R 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 25, seven years' experience office manager, desires position. J 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING, TYPEWRITING.—Accountant wants home work evenings; books opened, closed, audited, disentangled; statistical reports; moderate fees. R 67 Times.

BUTLER.—General houseworker; city, country. 80 Mechanic St., New Rochelle. Telephone 2206.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman wishes to place his chauffeur with a good, reliable family; has had five years' experience on cars, is an able mechanic, a careful and conscientious driver, does not smoke, chew, or drink, and is reliable in every way; comes from a good family, and is neat and clean in appearance, and can give all communications to Arthur Edebohls, 749 Fairmount Place, New York City. For reference apply to Mr. C. A. Boody, 131 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Main 2068.

CHAUFFEUR MACHINIST.
Eight years big private cars, six years' factory experience; fine references; seeks private engagement at once. J. Walter, 571 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write J. Scott, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4050.

CHAUFFEUR.—Position for my chauffeur, steady, experienced, sober, and reliable man; good appearance; age 36; all cars; reasonable salary. Axtell, 18 East 90th St., N. Y. C. Phone 5286 Rector.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with a family or elderly people who desire an exceptionally careful driver and experienced mechanic; references. Henry, 330 West 141st.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 11 years' experience. A1 mechanic, expert driver, sober, honest, and good appearance, seeks position with private family. R 55 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 31, mechanic; 14 years' experience, foreign, American cars; A1 reference. Write Schelbin, 528 East 89th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swede; permanent position; city reference. Johnson, 773 Lexington Av., city.

CHEMIST, inorganic, 10 years' analytical and manufacturing experience in England and Germany, seeks remunerative employment. V 192 Times.

CLERK, &c.—Shipping and receiving clerk; also office assistant; desires steady position. B 156 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, with twelve years' experience on machinery, tools, and fixtures, wants to make change. J 267 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER with 11 years' experience in the design and supervision of electrical installations would consider opening with industrial or construction company. W 84 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MANAGER.—Apartment house or hotel; experienced and ability attested by highest New York city references and personal investigation; renting qualification a factor in past success. R 79, W 13 Times.

Employment Agencies.

NOTICE.
Have you a vacancy to be filled by an EXECUTIVE or ACCOUNTANT or OFFICE MANAGER with WIDE BUSINESS EXPERIENCE? Gentile, 37. Salary $50-$60. Can convince you with an interview. R 68 Times.

SALESMAN, married, (32,) possessing excellent qualifications and character, seeks remunerative specialty or staple line. J 255 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, intelligent, speaks four languages, at present employed, wishes position with wholesale house as salesman. R 70 Times.

SALESMAN.—Man, 35 years, good address, neat appearance, wishes outside position; best references; prefer selling or collecting. W 20 Times.

SELLING or Inside Position.—American, 36, possessing ambition and imagination learned with sound business principles and excellent education; past two years Ass't Superintendent chemical industry; previously held sales position; would make good executive's assistant; credentials highest order; opportunity offered more importance than salary. W 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - ACCOUNTANT, knowledge of Spanish, capable taking charge; will travel if necessary; highest references. G. W., 108 East 126th.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, expert, 12 years' commercial, legal experience; highest indorsements. 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Correspondent; Secretary, 10 years' experience; well educated, active, neat. J 268 Times Downtown.

THE RIGHT ADV. MAN
for a busy executive's aid or advertising manager is open for a permanent job; a "shirt-sleeve" brain worker who has 18 years' practical training as an executive advertising man and merchandiser, who knows what to do and how, who wants to connect with a permanent job where hard work, initiative, and the ability to do things will be paid for; age 32; married; employed; alive; is also experienced department store advertising manager; has a 48 per cent. increase to record. Middle West store to show; alert American college-bred Jew. X 220 Times Annex.

TO BUST ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE.
I can help you give more attention to bigger things by assisting you.
Six years' experience in the production departments of large New York agencies; thoroughly familiar with advertising, printing, ordering, schedules, and general agency routine.
Not a copy writer, but a man who can give efficient service to clients and execute orders quickly and intelligently.
Address R 76 Times.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE. — Will accept position as traveling representative for responsible house; personally acquainted in West Indies and Central America; speaks Spanish; best references. R 86 Times.

TWO former Lieutenants U. S. Army and West Point graduates, desire to communicate with well established firm that can offer position requiring executive ability. X 217 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 24, wishes position with chemical manufacturer or other where broad thorough chemical training is required; B. Sc. and M. Sc. degrees; all credentials of service and competency; specialist in chemistry and physics, experimental and theoretical; Government certificates in these and other subjects; willing to accept subordinate position where promotion is possible. Answer X 218 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

YOU NEED A CHAUFFEUR?
Phone Col. 1495 or 1496.
Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.,
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.
An experienced bookkeeper, able to open and close books, draw trial balances, and make balance sheets.
Call 10-11 A. M.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
85 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER and Typewriter, experienced, for wholesale woolen house. Colonial Textile Mills, 86 East 21st St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; must be accurate; state age, experience, and salary. L 164 Times.

CLERK.—Young lady, capable of fitting in accounting department of large manufacturing company; must be good penmen, rapid and accurate at figures; state age, experience and salary desired. L 131 Times.

COMPLAINT DEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY, AND REFERENCE. X 229 TIMES ANNEX.

ENTRY AND BILL CLERK, experienced, wanted by importing house. Steady position and chance for advancement. Apply in handwriting, stating salary expected. Madison Avenue, W 13 Times.

ERRAND GIRL wanted; about 16 years. Aitken Son Co., 218 East 20th.

GIRL, 18 to 20, for general office work and sales office; good appearance and address essential; must have executive ability. L 149 Times.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
West 34th St.,
require the services of saleswomen in the following departments:
China,
Lamps,
Gloves,
Toys,
Ribbons,
Art Needlework,
Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery.
Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, 35th St. (employes') entrance.

HOUSEWORK. — Maid wanted for general housework; must be good cook; housework only on lower floor; second maid takes care of upper floor; no washing; own room, with bath; good home; liberal treatment for right girl; wages $30 to $40 a month, according to experience. Write Mrs. Roberts, 53 Franklin Place, Montclair, N. J., or telephone Montclair 1249.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE EXPERIENCED IN DESIGNING FOR WHOLESALE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
BALCH, PRICE & CO.,
FULTON AND SMITH STS., B'KLYN.
WHOLESALE MILLINERY DEPT., 9TH FLOOR.

NURSE, attendant or ward maid, for an institution for nervous diseases; pay, $22 a month, board, room and laundry. Address Box 706, Rye, New York.

SAKS & COMPANY,
Broadway at 34th Street,
require SALESWOMEN and DEMONSTRATORS for all departments. All day and short hour work.
December store hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SAKS & COMPANY,
Broadway at 34th Street,
require GIRLS, over 16 years of age, for office work; must be neat, good writers, and reside with parents.

SALESLADIES, $1.50 per day as extras on Saturdays. Welsbecker, 266-270 W. 125th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Confidential secretary with executive ability; accustomed to taking charge employers' affairs; well educated; good appearance; former salary $35. X 238 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER (Underwood operator) in real estate office; must be quick and accurate and a good grammarian; state salary expected. J 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—$6 to $10; assist bookkeeper with clerical work. Call between 1 and 2 P. M., Friesen-Hoch Co., 249 Lorimer St., near Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, wanted; experienced; not over 25; efficient and willing to work; $17 to start. J 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, HAVING AT LEAST 5 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY. T 261 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; one to take care of general office work; references required. W 4 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—One familiar with fire insurance files preferred. Henry C. Rare, 2 84 Av., corner 7th.

WOMAN, mature, to live in Jewish orphanage and assist in care and training of boys. Apply Monday, 9 to 10 A. M., 1,819 Av. and Ninth St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female

YOUNG LADY familiar with fire insurance files and operating switchboard. Henry G. Pope, 1 84 Av., corner 7th.

Employment Agencies.

BILL CLERK.—Good figurer; operate L. C. Smith machine. J 235 Times Downtown.

STATISTICAL CLERK, TYPIST, able to compile statistics and operate machine; $18. PROOFREADER.—Young girl, high school graduate; thorough English student; $10-$15.

STENOGRAPHER. — Chemical importing house, uptown; $15.
Apply in person, 9 to 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 Church St., City.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$15.
REFINED CLERKS AND TYPISTS.
BOOKKEEPER. ACCOUNTING STENOGRAPHY.
RAPIDITY.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 B'WAY.

TYPIST, $12; Assistant Office Manager, Stenographer, $12; Filing Clerk, $12. Free registration. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several desirable positions, $10, $12; beginner, $8. Gahagan Agency, 280 Broadway.

SHEPHERD AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 5016 Morningside.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (46th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. Au. Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 34 West 40th St.
Incorporated and registered under the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York;
individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by large Stock Exchange house; must have experience; give details in full. J 236 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT MARGIN CLERK wanted by large Stock Exchange house; must have experience; write fully. J 235 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK wanted in a wholesale grocery house, only those having had experience in that line need apply. J 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Stock Exchange firm wants experienced man as assistant bookkeeper; permanent position for capable man. Address Box 87, care Dorsheus & Co., 64 Broad St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced cost clerk; must have knowledge of modern factory system; state qualifications, experience, and salary desired. L 152 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stock ledger clerk, rapid and accurate at figures; good penman; state experience and salary desired. L 153 Times.

BOY wanted to run errands and make himself useful; excellent chance for advancement; state age, reference, and salary expected. J 261 Times Downtown.

BOYS to make themselves generally useful in men's furnishing store; good chance for advancement; references required. M. Lamberg, 39-41 Cortlandt St.

BOY, 16 to 18 years of age, for work in office of large manufacturing company; public school graduate, with at least 2 years at high school. L 134 Times.

BOY.—Excellent chance offered boy, 16-17, in office of in.ge tool establishment; rapid advance for right boy. Advancement. 272 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted as messenger by a downtown banking house; must be a good penman and neat in appearance. J 221 Times Downtown.

BOY to learn retail stationery business; good salary and quick advancement. Goldsmith Brothers, 77 Fulton St.

BOY wanted, not over 18; office work; permanent position. Apply 553 West 23d St, 2d floor.

BOY.—Wanted, by wholesale woolen house, bright and active. R 71 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; must be able to check drawings; preference given to a man familiar with the use of

CLOTHING MAKERS TO GET MORE PAY

Manufacturers Decide to Ignore Strike and Carry Out Original Plan.

WILL NOT REDUCE HOURS

But Some Members of the Association Are Reported as Suing for Peace.

The American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, representing most of the manufacturers whose workers are now on strike, held a long session last night at the Broadway Central Hotel, after which they announced that they would "stand pat" on their previous attitude toward the strikers. Before the strike was called the association had expressed its intention to raise the wages of the workers voluntarily, the increase being about $2 a week, and approximately the same as the increase demanded by the strikers. The increase was to be made on Dec. 1.

"At our meeting tonight we decided to ignore the fact that the workers are striking, and to put the increase in wages into effect next Monday, just as we had intended to do," said Meyer Schoenfeld, labor adjuster for the manufacturers' association. "The manufacturers were emphatic in their refusal to meet the Amalgamated Union's demand for a reduction of working hours from fifty hours a week to forty-eight."

Many of the manufacturers were confident the higher wage would induce a considerable portion of the strikers to return to their work. Despite the attitude of the association itself, it was reported that some of the individual members sued for peace with the strikers yesterday and agreed to adopt the forty-eight-hour week, and that a large number of independent manufacturers did likewise.

At the strikers' headquarters, the offices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 32 Union Square, the statement was made that forty manufacturers had made these individual agreements, and that a settlement committee for the strikers would open headquarters today in the Union Square Hotel to receive more applications. Nearly 25,000 of the original 60,000 strikers went back to work yesterday, it was said. About 15,000 of these, however, were workers who had gone out merely for a "demonstration" with the other strikers, having previously been granted the increase and the forty-eight-hour week.

The Amalgamated officers reported that several thousand workers who failed to respond to the strike summons on Wednesday, the first day of the strike, were out yesterday, and that by today the strike would be 100 per cent. effective. They said that even non-union workers had left the shops and that the enrollment of the union was being increased by these. They further said that, while they anticipated a short strike, they had promises of considerable outside assistance in event the strike was prolonged.

The manufacturers, however, claimed to be equally well prepared for a long siege. Mr. Schoenfeld said that, contrary to previous reports, the manufacturers had been prepared for the strike and had had as much of the season's work as possible finished in advance. He also said that prices for goods were now so high that it was exceedingly difficult to meet the demands of the retailers and that the strike would afford an opportunity to clear out old stock.

The strike situation, as it affected the American Federation of Labor, became more involved yesterday through evidences of sympathy for the Amalgamated Union on the part of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The latter union is affiliated with the American Federation; the Amalgamated Union has been ousted from the American Federation, and the Amalgamated's rival, the United Garment Workers of America, is affiliated with the American Federation and is under fire by the Amalgamated because it has not gone on strike.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Thursday, Dec. 14, on Amsterdam Av., between 114th and 116th Sts., diamond ring, solitaire; initials E. H. E. to E. Y. P., Dec. 25, 1915; ring in box marked Marcellus Pitt, 170 Broadway. Reward. Return to Manager Hartley Hall, Columbia University.

LOST—Lady's diamond circle pin; 10 small diamonds, from 152d St.-St. Nicholas Av. to 157th St.-Amsterdam Av.; suitable reward. Senior, 830 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Black onyx pin, initials "A. S.," diamonds, between 92d-West End Av. and 94th-Broadway; sentimental value; reward. Riehle, 645 West End Av.

LOST—In neighborhood of P. O., 3d Av., 47th to 77th and Madison Av., amethyst surrounded by pearls, brooch; liberal reward. 883 Park Av.

LOST.—Platinum and gold bar pin, with fresh water pearl centre, surrounded by 10 small diamonds; liberal reward for return to Udall and Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST—Valuable solitaire five-karat diamond ring set in platinum. Return to Eager & Babcock, 14 East 60th St. Liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—69th St.-Columbus Av. to Broadway-86th St., black velvet afternoon gown, with Kolinsky fur collar; liberal reward; no questions. Belnord, Apartment 1114.

LOST—Nov. 23, 77th St. and Lexington Av., diamond ring, platinum mounting; liberal reward. Thompson, Room 807, 2 Rector St.

LOST.—Willing to divide contents of purse, $168, lost Dec. 11, 123d and Manhattan Av. letter box. 348 West 123d. Mary.

LOST—Black leather handbag, Mount Vernon train leaving Grand Central 5:38 P. M., Dec. 13; reward. Phone Tremont 2224.

LOST—Dec. 12, a black pearl earring, surrounded by diamonds; liberal reward of $25. 32 East 38th St.

LOST—Madison Av., between 52d and 62d Sts., small embroidered linen tray cover. Anderson, 131 East 60th St.

LOST.—Scarf pin, pearl, small diamonds; handsome reward. Address 134 West 74th.

LOST—Round Tiffany pin, with eight pearls and diamonds; suitable reward. Sutherland, 575 West End Av. Schuyler 7063.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, Thursday afternoon. 629 West 115th. Reward, Graham.

LIBERAL REWARD; no questions asked for return of square open face gold watch, lost on Broadway between 66th and 72d Sts., Friday, Dec. 8. Schuyler 6993. W 17 Times.

REWARD—Lady's gold watch and chain, closed case, picture inside. Rector 695.

Found.

FOUND—Weekly time book; owner can have same by describing. C. O. Johnson, Times Annex, 229 West 43d St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—From Cedarhurst or Woodmere, L. I., Saturday, Dec. 9, West Highland white terrier, prized as pet of family; good reward if returned. J. H. Burton, 267 5th Av., N. Y. Madison Square 6002, or Cedarhurst, L. I., 2060 Far Rockaway.

LOST.—At Brightwaters, L. I., Sunday, Dec. 10, Scotch terrier, with collar marked "Muggins—789 Park Ave." Liberal reward; no questions asked. Apply to Mrs. Frances Thorne, Brightwaters, L. I., or 789 Park Av., N. Y. 'Phone Rhinelander 5000.

LOST.—From 498 West End Av., corner 84th, young Pekingese male dog; sable color, carrier tail well over back, black face; $25 reward paid for return to 498 West End Av., Apt. 7C. Telephone 7953 Schuyler or 37 Liberty St., telephone 2333 John.

REWARD. — Black and white fox terrier, named "Rover," No. 5421, Apt. 22, 549 West 123th.

LOST—Black and white Persian cat. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to 10 West 83d St.

LOST—Black and white French bull reward. [illegible] West 144th St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THOMAS HEALY'S

Broadway and 66th St., N. Y.
FOURTH FLOOR,
OVER THE BALCONADES.

Golden Glades & Midnight Parade, Dinner at 7 P. M. And at 12 Midnight.

Same Show for Dinner as Night

Ice Carnival & Ballet.

"Elsie" QUEEN OF THE ICE.

JOLSON, FAULSEN, NAESS, BESLEY, MAYFIELD, TRILLING, CUNNINGHAM & CLEMENTS, FRANCIS, ZAMURA, RICARDO and 50 CHORUS.

Marimba Band,

MAIN DINING ROOM, 7 P. M.
New Year's Eve will be celebrated on Monday, January 1, 1917.

$5 FINE FOR CHEWING.

Lawyers Who Object to Krotel's Ruling Put Out of Court.

After two lawyers representing the defendant had been barred from the courtroom because they took issue with him, Magistrate Krotel in the Tombs Court yesterday fined Frank Bardonnes, a dealer in phonographs of 5,403 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, $5 for contempt because he seemed to be chewing gum when he appeared on Tuesday as a complainant against Jacob Mandel of 246 Bowery, whom he charged with receiving stolen goods. Both cases were adjourned at that time until yesterday.

Soon after the Mandel case was called yesterday Benjamin Ribman, counsel for Bardonnes, objected to a ruling and was ordered to sit down by the Magistrate. When Ribman later pressed the point Magistrate Krotel instructed Lieutenant Connors to eject him from the room. The Assistant District Attorney was asked to proceed with the examination, but when he said he was unfamiliar with the case Magistrate Krotel discharged Mandel without further hearing.

Bardonnes was next put on trial and Ribman re-entered the courtroom to defend his client. He was again ejected at the direction of the court over his protest. Former Assemblyman Samuel Weinstein, who was a spectator, suffered a similar fate when he attempted to offer his services as counsel for Bardonnes. Magistrate Krotel assigned M. Jesse Henry as attorney and found Bardonnes guilty, suspending sentence.

Bardonnes immediately protested that he had not been chewing gum, but admitted having a cough drop in his mouth when he appeared in court.

"Well, you made the same motions as though you were chewing gum," said Magistrate Krotel. "I find you guilty and fine you $5. If you dare say another word about this case anywhere I'll send you to the island for ten days."

Mr. Ribman, when seen later, intimated that he would take up the case of his ejectment with the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association.

The New BERWICK ARROW Form Fit COLLARS are curve cut to fit the shoulders perfectly. 15 cents each, 6 for 90c
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. Makers

Musical Gift Suggestions

The Harp

THE harp can easily be learned, is most fascinating and possesses a magnetism all its own. It is found the world over in cultured musical circles. No music room is complete without a harp.

Harp playing is a valuable accomplishment for a young woman. Engagements may readily be obtained from Churches, and for Concert work; besides Orchestral playing.

The new style 22 is the most modern of Harp forms. Exquisite craftsmanship, a remarkable poise and finish characterize this instrument.

Investigate our EASY PAYMENT plan. Prices range from $75 to $1,600.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
8-10-12 East 34th Street

OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 5 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 1:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
TICKET OFFICES: Cor. Wall St.; Broadway " Park Pl.; " 28th St.; " 42d St.; Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

Lackawanna Railroad

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
The Annual Financial Section of The New York Times, December 31, and the Annual Review of The Annalist, January 8, will publish full and reliable financial history of 1916. Forecast for 1917. Circulation will exceed 150,000 copies.—Adv.

$25 Will Buy an Unusual Suit Here Now

The Arnheim $25 suit has always been exceptional value, but just now it is even bigger—better value than before.

By adding a number of $30 and $35 fabrics we have widened the range of selection. The Arnheim $25 suit is tailored with extreme care and the fit and finish are strictly guaranteed.

Call and see for yourself. Such material and style cannot be secured in ready made clothing no matter what you pay.

Satin Lined Overcoats, $30

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Our tenth Monroe Clothes Shop opens tomorrow, in Brooklyn, cor. Hoyt and Fulton Sts. UPSTAIRS Above Mirror Candy Shop.

WELL FITTING, good looking, right priced, Monroe Clothes at $15 give you more dollar for dollar value than you can possibly get elsewhere at anywhere near the price.

Frankly, if it were not for the large economies possible under our method of selling, we would be forced to price Monroe Clothes much higher than $15. Some of these economies which mean so much to the man who wants good clothes are:

The Monroe policy of saving ourselves the middleman's profit by making Monroe Clothes.

The Monroe policy of avoiding unnecessary high rents by selling only in low rent upstairs shops.

The Monroe policy of a $15 price always—no sales, no mark downs, no mark ups.

Let Monroe Clothes fit you out for the holidays. We're splendidly ready in each of our conveniently reached upstairs shops. Suit, overcoat or evening clothes—here are the clothes you want at a price you'll like to pay.

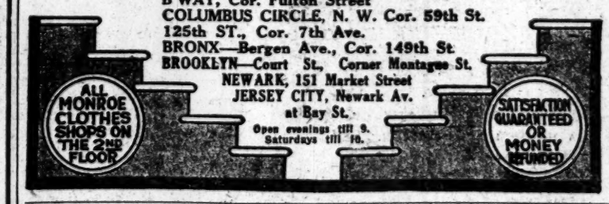
Come up and see Monroe quality!

Suits, Overcoats, Evening Clothes, $15

AMERICA'S LARGEST UPSTAIRS CLOTHIERS

Monroe Clothes

42nd ST., Cor. B'way—Times Square
NASSAU ST., Cor. Frankfort—City Hall
B'WAY, Cor. Fulton Street
COLUMBUS CIRCLE, N. W. Cor. 59th St.
125th ST., Cor. 7th Ave.
BRONX—Bergen Ave., Cor. 149th St.
BROOKLYN—Court St., Corner Montague St.
NEWARK, 151 Market Street
JERSEY CITY, Newark Av. at Bay St.
Open evenings till 9. Saturdays till 10.



PIN MONEY PICKLES for the OLD FASHIONED HOLIDAY FEASTS

Beside the turkey, place a plate of these fine old fashioned pickles, with their uncommon flavor of spices and pure cidar vinegar.

Pin Money Pickles will whet the sluggish appetite for the holiday feasts.

They have been made for thirty-five years by the secret recipe of Mrs. E. G. Kidd. They are the same pickles that are served on the tables of the most famous hotels of America and Europe.

Pin Money Pickles are put up in the following appetizing varieties: Gherkins, Mixed, Bur-gherkins, Onions, Cauliflower, Martynia, Walnuts, Melons, Peaches, Pears, Chow-Chow, Melon Mangoes, Cucumber Mangoes, Bur Mangoes, Pepper Mangoes. In bottles, 10c to 60c.

They add a *new flavor* to your old salads.

Send 10c for one-meal size bottle if your grocer can't supply you

Mrs. E. G. Kidd Richmond, Va.

You—Us—and the High Price of Wool

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Here is one of the newest, smartest Varsity Six Hundreds in our whole stock. Notice the big and stylish storm collar; the belt, going all around, stitched in back; also the cuffs and patch pockets. Made of all wool, fleecy fabrics, in rich colorings.

Priced at $28, $30, $32.50, $35 and $40.

We've said a good deal in our advertisements about the increasing cost of Men's Clothing, that was on the way.

We've wanted our customers to buy prudently—to look ahead—to get in before the inevitable rise in prices. Well, the rise has arrived. We cannot re-order at anything like what we paid.

We have been told the facts which you may now read for yourself in the papers—that foreign governments were restricting closely their exports of wool, owing to the needs of their armies. We have been told that, according to our Secretary of Agriculture, this country must double its production to supply the demand. We have been told that nothing like it has ever been known in the woolen industry.

Fortunately—or far-sightedly—we had prepared immense stocks of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats before the advance. The prices of these are NOT going up. That isn't the Wallach way of doing business.

But the Suits and Overcoats are going rapidly. That is one thing we don't undertake to prevent. And the moral of this tale—for YOU—is to buy NOW.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Corner 29th St.
Third Ave., Corner 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
} Open Evenings.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

THE WORLD'S BEST PHONOGRAPHS

Hear Them Side by Side

EVERY RECORD IN THE VICTOR CATALOG IS ON SALE

WISSNER

Sole Downtown Agency for the Celebrated Sonora

55 FLATBUSH AVE.
Opposite Livingston St. BROOKLYN
Warerooms in New York, Jersey City, Newark and Other Cities.

The Lord & Taylor Book Shop

If the word "Gallipoli" does not mean to you what Bull Run does to the school boy, read John Masefield's book "Gallipoli." You will know then why this campaign was one of the most extraordinary in all history. The poet was a soldier in this great expedition.

Conducted by Doubleday Page & Company

MORE MONEY
WE LOAN 25% MORE
than any other loan company on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
Our Rate 1% Per Month
MAX BERNSTEIN
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Holidays—and a Good Old-Fashioned Candy Pull!

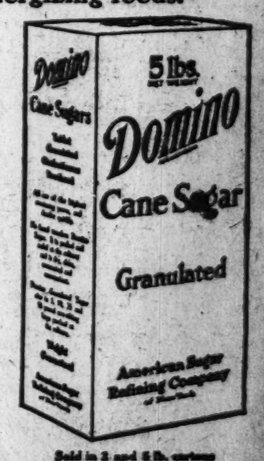
The crisp, merry holidays wouldn't be complete without a jolly taffy-pulling party. How everyone revels in it—most as much fun *pulling* taffy as *eating* it.

And candies—pure, wholesome candies—are *good* for youngsters and for grown-ups, too. The human system needs sugar. It is the best of heat-giving, energizing foods.

Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags.

You will always be sure of purity and quality if you use Domino Granulated Sugar in making your sweets and all good holiday dishes, like:

Mince Pie
Fruit Meringue
Cinnamon Custard
Chocolate Pudding
Macaroon Mousse
Ice Cream



Sold in 2 and 5 lb. cartons packed at the refinery.

Domino Powdered and Domino Confectioners Sugars are obtainable in convenient one pound packages, packed at the refinery, for icings, frostings and supreme dessert confections.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners